Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 125 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.		Tons.	
25th	June	Novara	..	6,850	Extra
30th	"	Plassy	..	7,346	
4th	July	Khyber	..	8,946	
12th	"	Cuttack*	..	8,152	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon.		Second Saloon.			Native Servants Deck.
"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
818	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,296	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
756	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.		Steamers.		Tons.
—		Dilwara	..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.		Steamers.		
29th	June	Lightning	..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
30th	"	Laga	..	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kitanegan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kein Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4852	2nd July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN. Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	June	29th "	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	20th June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	22nd June	3rd "	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaldzumi ..	15th July	25th "	Japan
Mikuni Maru	S Iwazawa ..	23rd July	2nd August	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Bjam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylolio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).

Sir Edvard Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).

Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).

J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).

G. Bomley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Jamshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

Nowroji Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. NOWNG, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawagachi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per. cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Sub-Branches:

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.

Calcutta—Bare Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs.	7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs.	75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frenglien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 8.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No 997 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane. CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decidin the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA. Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as regular auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, Manager.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

07, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner

Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY, (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Ginny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc Form Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.

TELEPHONE No. 4458.

Telegram:—"Royalmotor."

When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,

Opp. Imperial Cinema,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY. 4.

WANTED:

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 293. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 69 Meherji Street, Fort, Bombay.

ABSOLUTE PAINLESS EXTRACTION

A Speciality for permanent Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

Latest treatment for PYORRHŒA

H. C. Vyas, Dentist,

NEAR POLICE CHOWKI
Bazar Gate, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Attendance 8 to 11 and 2 to 6 (S. T.)

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
JBENA & Co.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF
OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields, Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphere Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.

Are you Married?

It is your duty to your dear wife and children to carry enough Insurance to provide for them in the event of your death.

Are you Single?

You will probably marry soon some day, and have a family and in case you need a suitable provision for your retiring years,

Therefore

Assure NOW, when health is good and premiums are low.

For particulars and prospects, please write to-day to:—

The East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—
THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION.
Secretaries:—
DALAL & Co.

N.B.—WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL REMUNERATION.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

By G. K. Mhatre.
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.
BOMBAY—7.

ZARINA
HAIR OILS,

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hai fragrant with the sweet perfume of th flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON, SONS & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Orig[inal] 41 bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATICS.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers,
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI
JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co.,
Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY. No. 4.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor — CHOTANI — Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens,

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents?

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and nothing the necessary relative

FREE BOOKLET.

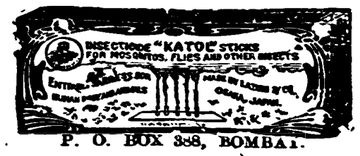
Two-Sight Glasses

enable you to adjust your vision from printed page to distant view, instantly, without removing your Glasses.

UNI-BIFOCAL GLASSES

combine the near and far vision in one solid lens, so that the surfaces are clear, smooth and even.

Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.



P. O. BOX 338, BOMBAY.

ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.

CHUNILAL CHHAGANLAL
288, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

GREAT STRENGTH GIVER

KING OF TONIC MAKARDHVAJ

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. Price Re. 1 per 40 pills.

DRAKSHASV

removes weakness—is a hunger stimulant—brings sound sweet sleep. The pain in the chest, diarrhœa, cough, colds are removed by the use of "DRAKSHASV", and the face is made radiant with joy. Price for big bottle only Re. 2.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy
Keshav Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Enquiries Solicited for
ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed).

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.
Manufactured by—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.
Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—Phone No. 3000
Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLER
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandi's
Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

Shicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office Fort, BOMBAY.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	„ 45
14 ct. „	.. ..	„ 57
18 ct. „	.. ..	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WILL BE RELEASED VERY SHORTLY

"AHALYODHAR"
"VALMIKI."

EXHIBITED FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS SIMULTANEOUSLY IN TWO OF BOMBAY'S BEST CINEMA THEATRES TO PACKED HOUSES

ANOTHER PHENOMENAL TRIUMPH

OF THE ART OF

INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY

ANOTHER PRODUCTION

FROM THE RICH LORE OF

INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

so dear to every pious Hindu Heart

KALIA-MARDAN OR THE CHILDHOOD OF SHRI KRISHNA.

in Six Magnificent Reels
Directed & Produced by
MR. D. G. PHALKE
featuring
LITTLE MISS MANDAKINI PHALKE.

Dealing with the adventures of the Lord
SHREE KRISHNA
in HIS CHILDHOOD
for the good of the
People.

SHOWN FOR TWO SUCCESSIVE WEEKS IN KARACHI AND MADRAS

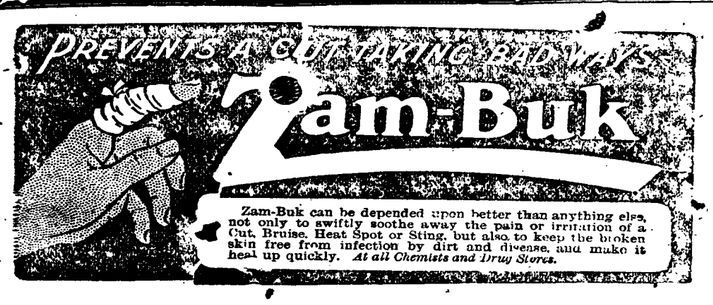
FORMER SUCCESSES

KRISHNA JANMA
LUNKA DAHANA
SAVITRI MOHINI
HARISHCHANDRA

For Bookings communicate with:—

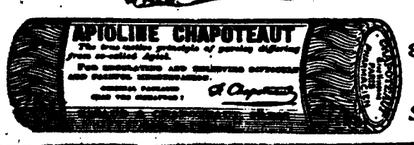
THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY,

Managing Agents: MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.


PREVENTS A CUT TAKING BAD WAYS
Zam-Buk
Zam-Buk can be depended upon better than anything else, not only to swiftly soothe away the pain or irritation of a Cut, Bruise, Heat Spot or Sting, but also to keep the broken skin free from infection by dirt and disease, and make it heal up quickly. At all Chemists and Drug Stores.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE :
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

BLUE BLACK WRITING INK

PREPARED BY

Dr. A C. BHATACHARYYA Ph.D., F. C. S., (BERLIN),

Is the best of all in the market It is used by the Universities, School and Colleges with high satisfaction.

Per Gross Rs. 1/8. 50 Gross Rs. 68/-100 Gross Rs. 120/-

Techno-Chemical Laboratory & Works, Ltd.

24 NARKELDANGA MAIN ROAD, CALCUTTA.

PROF. GEDDES ON INDIAN SITUATION.

DELHI RIOTS—"MOST MISMANAGED AFFAIR."

In an interview given to the "Dundee Advertiser" Prof. Patrick Geddes expressed himself as follows on the Indian situation :—

There is no doubt that the Indian population are deadly against the Rowlatt Acts, which mean nothing more or less than the setting up of a secret service. I do not say but there is crime in the country—acts of vengeance, a kind of vendetta if you like to term it. But great mistakes are made in selecting the wrong persons for punishment—indeed, the system is so weak that nobody can place any confidence in it. Account must be taken of the fact that many of the young men in India are in the process of fermentation, possessing vague political ideas and aspirations just like our own Socialists. They have no desire to break away from the British Empire, for the good reason that they know they have to depend upon it. But things which seem of no importance to us here make a tremendous impression among the Indians.

For instance, at the beginning of the war it was reported that the Indian (British) Government had made an arrangement that Japanese were to go to India to maintain order. Had the Japanese gone there they would never have gone out. The whole country seethed with anger at the idea.

Now, to revert a minute to the Rowlatt Acts. Can you imagine that they will be tolerated, when they may have not one, but a thousand, Dreyfus cases all over the country? Then, the Press cannot be repressed and the star Chamber system cannot be revived in modern India. The Indians know all about

Another thing that should not be forgotten is the sacredness of women. A case in which a woman who was merely mentioned in a letter of a Government suspect aroused feelings of resentment throughout a vast district that cannot be appreciated in this country.

In dealing with an Indian lady one must be more polite than to a lady at home. Our free and easy manner often gives offence when is not intended. These causes of offence and discontent could be avoided by a little consideration. Unfortunately, however, many of the officials are extraordinarily ignorant and limited in their ideas. People are sent out who have no idea of the ancient Indian culture and civilisation; nor do they understand the characteristics of the people. I know of only two Judges who are steeped in Indian culture. The officials are too anglicised, whereas they should seek to become Indianised. For instance, Britishers carrying their home ideas with them form exclusive clubs. These raise racial differences. In short, it is a matter of manners; if we were a bettermannered people we would get on better in India.

INDIAN PEASANT HAS COMMON-SENSE.

It is quite true that the Indians want a larger share in their own Government. They claim that they are ready for it. To that we answer, "Your nation is illiterate." They retort, "The peasant has common-sense." Our educational system in India is on a wrong basis altogether. There is, for instance, the Agricultural College at Cawnpore, a building like a palace, with beautiful lawns, but where is the agricultural teaching? Economically India is in a bad condition. There is a woeful lack of capital. The poor are in the hands of the usurer; they are in debt.

Regarding the recent riots, Professor Geddes said that the disturbance in Delhi was a most mismanaged affair from top to bottom, and he also deprecated the arrest of Mrs. Besant at the instance of Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras.

"Personally," he said, "I shall go back to India with perfect composure. It is of tremendous importance that the Government should keep its word, and give expression to the recommendations in the Montagu-Chelmsford report. The people are quite willing to remain partners in the British Empire, but they want an increased measure of self-government."—"India."

LOOK HERE!!

The fact is patent that

BARRY'S INK TABLETS

are the best that have stood the test of a Century's Competition.

Blue-Black, Violet & Green Re. 1-6.
Red Rs. 2 & Copying Rs. 2-8per gros

SOLE AGENTS :—

M. R. BARRY & SON,
6A., Kanai Seal Street CALCUTTA

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of
Glassware, Plateware, Enamalware, Crockery, Cutlery. etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP
No. 33
Cheik Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

SHOWROOM
6/7 Lohar Chawl,
Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

A Perfect Food for Baby

— Mellin's Food is perfect because it contains all that is essential for healthy development. Perfect because it can be given to the most tender infant with assurance of complete nourishment.

Mellin's Food

Starch free — Untouched by hand

A Sample of Mellin's Food, together with a useful Handbook for Mothers, "The Care of Infants in India," will be sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY
MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON E.

Himalayan Remedies

For some Obstinate and "Incurable" Diseases
(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD!!)

Secured from the hidden stores of Great Lamas and Yogis of Tibet, by Mr. P. C. Mukerji, B. C. E., M. In. C. E., F. T. S., Vidyabhusan; (Late Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation), during his leave and travels in the obscure regions of the Himalayas and Burma Hills, while Engineer to P. W. D. of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Kashmir State.

They guarantee cure of

I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene, all incurable type of Sore, Ulcers and Eruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano.

II. Hydrocele, and Orchitis;

III. Obstruction of Urine; due to gleet, gravels or any other urinary causes.

IV. Renal Colic and Gallstone;
[Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]

V. (a) Diabetes; (b) Pulmonary Phthisis up to the stage when the Patient has not been bed-ridden and reduced to skeleton but has vitality enough to digest our medicines.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, L.M.S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shastri.

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for sure-cure Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Sting, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each; and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility and all Eye complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Re. 1 for each.

Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.

Apply with history of your ailment to:

J. Mukerji, Manager,

Himalayan Chemical Works

105, Shambazar Street. (B). CALCUTTA.

"ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH.

Polishes metal ware easily, economically and as if by magic. It saves time, does no injury to hands, would not dry, would not scratch and contains no acid, hence the polish is lasting.

You rub the CLOTH on metals, plates jewellery, cycles and a lasting lustre is the result. Price small size As. 4 and 6; medium size As. 8 and 10; large size As. 12 and 14, for (light work) non-oily and (heavy work) oily respectively. Agents wanted on liberal terms.

J. J. SHAH & BROS. (B.)
Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4.

Can also be had from SWADESHI STORES, Bombay and Poona D. C. UMRIGAR & Co. and BHICA CULLIANJI & Co. near Crawford Market. INDIAN STORES Kandewadi and other general merchants.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Re. 1 for seeing only the hand
KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA.
Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor. Moti Bazar, Bombay.
Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE." Bombay

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES AND SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALIST FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.
S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-99, Holishakla Street, Fort, Bombay.

A FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE
A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers
Sold of all Chemists or from
KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

STOCKISTS OF
PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.
H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.
PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
C.B. 758.

Photography
Fresh stock of Plates, Papers, Chemicals, mounts, etc.
Kodak Cameras & Films
Developing & Printing.
S. HORMUSJI,
Kalbadevi Road,
Elephant Building, BOMBAY.

Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY
SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS
Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.
J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
47 & 49, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 26th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.641 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.840 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2 "
Minimum do	75.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.S.E.
Movement of Wind	162 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.51 Inch.
Total fall during month	15.78 "
Do. do. year	15.89 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 27th.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	
		Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	27	m	11	9	29	5	27	m	4	14	14	7
			18	54a	2	2			5	14a	18	5
Sat.	28	m	11	54	30	0	28	m	5	42	14	4
			11	6a	27	6			6	4a	17	10
Sun.	29		0	47a	30	2	29	m	5	40	14	6
									6	50a	17	5
Mon.	30	m	0	35	27	7	30	m	6	35	14	11
	July 1		1	18a	29	11	July 1		7	38a	17	2
Tues.	1	m	1	22	27	4	1	m	7	17	15	9
			1	57a	29	4			8	15a	17	4
Wed.	2	m	2	9	26	9	2	m	7	57	16	10
			2	35a	28	5			8	57a	17	7
Thur.	3	m	2	56	26	1	3	m	8	37	18	1
			3	12a	27	6			9	40	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 27 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 4m.	Sunset	7h. 19m.
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 4m.	"	7h. 2 m
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 30 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
July 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are above normal except in the west Punjab, Hissar reporting a maximum of 109 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has risen, but is still below normal at Jhansi and Allahabad. Day temperature continues considerably above normal, the maxima recorded ranging from 106 deg. F. to 110 deg. F.; night temperature is in slight excess in the east and in moderate excess in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in the southern districts where light cloud is present. Humidity has diminished in Sind and continues below normal in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.33in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and north Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average except along the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is above normal at Neemuch and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Jubbulpore reports 1.37in., Khandwa 0.12in., Akola 0.17in., Amraoti 0.37in., Nagpur 1.05in., Chanda 2.49in., and Rajpur 1.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has fallen briskly and is in slight defect in the southern half of the division, but continues above normal in the north; night temperature is below the average at Chanda and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan. Karwar reporting 1.16in. and Mormugao 0.15in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded in the south, where humidity continues above normal and day temperature below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan; the chief amounts are Malegaon 0.45in., Ahmednagar 0.24in., Sholapur 1.31in., Aurangabad 0.61in., Nizamabad 0.85in., and Hyderabad 1.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the area of rain. Day temperature is locally below normal in the south, but is still in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given widespread rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, southeast Madras, the south Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and local in Central India West, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore. Day temperature has fallen below normal in the south of the Central Provinces; with this exception it remains above normal over the same area as yesterday, the excess being greatest in the United Provinces. Easterly winds have been established in the Gangetic Plain and the Bay monsoon is likely to extend into the United Provinces. The indications of unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea are more marked to-day, but the central area of disturbance appears to be far out in the sea and no definite idea can be formed of its position or intensity.

No large change appears likely except for some extension in the United Provinces.

In Telegraphic Summary for the 26th June 1919.

The activity of both the monsoon currents increased considerably yesterday and rainfall has extended over the greater part of the Peninsula and along the foot of the Himalayas from Bengal into the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam Orissa, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in the submontane United Provinces, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east Punjab, Mysore and southeast Madras.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Akyab, Sibsagar, Shillong one and a half inches; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri two; Rarjiling, Balasore, Sambalpur one; Gorakhpur a half; Bahraich two; Simla one and a half; Ludhiana a half; Parbhani three; Gulbarga two; Mercara one.

Temperature still remains high on the northwest frontier and has also risen very much above normal in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Allahabad, highest temperatures recorded yesterday being one hundred and twelve degrees at Peshawar, and one hundred and ten at at Allahabad, Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY the 27th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	
Do. (26th)	87.1	82.0	66	..	0	0
Jask	94.4	82.1	80	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	90.2	84.4	77	..	0	—0.44
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	1	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.6	87.0	56	..	0	—0.49
Rawalpindi	97.5	80.8	37	..	0.11	—1.56
Lahore	107.0	85.0	47	..	0	—1.4
Hissar	108.6	86.4	48	..	0.12	—1.38
Ambala	106.6	86.0	59	..	0.01	—2.80
Delhi	107.0	87.8	58	..	0	—2.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.5	90.1	59	..	0.73	—1.09
Mainpuri	107.6	87.8	73	..	0.19	—1.55
Jhansi	109.9	91.0	33	..	1.03	—2.26
Cawnpore	105.8	85.1	68	..	0.26	—2.11
Allahabad	108.0	83.9	63	..	1.37	—2.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.3	83.8	61	..	0	—0.15
Karachi	90	82.2	76	..	0	—0.19
Ajmer	101	82.6	43	..	0.24	—1.55
Jaipur	106.5	84.3	36	..	1.05	—0.61
Kotah	107.6	85.8	34	..	1.68	—0.47
Mount Abu	84	69.4	74	..	0.80	—2.94
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	80.9	70	..	0.20	—1.44
Dwarka	90	84.9	78	..	0.02	—1.82
Veraval	86.0	82.3	84	..	0.39	—3.82
Rajkot	100.9	79.0	67	..	0.37	—3.50
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	81.0	71	..	1.39	—2.0
Surat	94.2	79.9	78	..	1.35	—5.96
Ahmedabad	103.5	82.9	60	..	1.71	—2.31
Deesa	102.1	83.7	52	..	0.96	—0.51
Neemuch	102.	79.8	54	..	1.09	—2.08
Indore	95.1	74.1	86	0.33	5.08	+0.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.3	73.5	82	1.37	5.07	—1.12
Saugor	96.2	78.0	59	..	2.22	—3.24
Hoshangabad	95.5	74.8	87	0.07	11.54	+6.70
Khandwa	96.	75.1	85	0.12	7.37	+2.99
Akola	99.2	75.7	86	0.17	8.44	+3.84
Amraoti	92.8	74.5	93	0.37	6.40	+0.76
Nagpur	99.3	72.9	89	1.06	14.05	+6.42
Chanda	98.3	71.0	94	2.49	14.06	+7.74
Raipur	97.4	74.4	88	1.17	22.20	+16.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	78.9	84	..	15.78	—0.87
Ratnagiri	83	75.8	84	0.06	26.14	+0.01
Marmugao	80.7	..	96	0.15	25.26	—2.57
Karwar	80.	73.3	95	1.16	21.26	—12.73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.7	73.5	87	0.45	3.34	—0.80
Ahmednagar	99	71.2	86	0.24	4.83	—0.12
Poona	88.0	71.8	83	0.10	2.54	—2.09
Sholapur	91.	72.7	82	1.31	10.22	+5.57
Bijapur	85.	70.5	82	0.03	4.39	+1.34
Belgaum	77.	66.5	90	..	8.59	+1.21
Aurangabad	89.	72.0	84	0.61	3.47	—1.74
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.	73.7	83	0.5	4.46	—0.30
Hyderabad	85.	72.1	85	1.20	8.54	+4.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.	71.6	95	1.18	16.79	—16.39
Calicut	77.	72.1	97	2.25	20.11	—11.38
Cochin	79.	73.7	88	0.75	20.43	—5.59
Colombo	83.	74.3	89	0.36	2.89	—4.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.	77.1	90	0.05	3.89	—0.15
Bellary	93.	73.7	63	..	1.57	—0.22
Cuddapah	95.	77.3	69	0.12	3.50	+0.76
Madras	93.	76.8	76	0.24	2.39	+0.82
Bangalore	73.	64.7	90	1.44	2.79	+0.09
Coimbatore	80.	70.1	85	0.14	1.40	—0.20
Trichinopoly	95.	74.3	66	0.27	1.12	—0.19
Negapatam	90.	77.8	74	..	8.12	+2.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th June, 1919, was 29.844 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

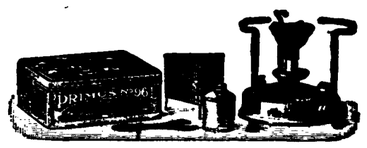
M. PONDA & Co.
Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.
Godowns at:—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.
Offices:—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."

A Revolution
is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece.
OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.
Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.
Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs. 5 upwards each as to quality.
Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.
A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—GOOD LUCK COMPANY Benares City.

Watch Your Baby
Britain Thanks Every Mother Who Rears A Healthy Baby.
THE GROWTH OF YOUR BABY is so gradual that you have to weigh him every week.
You know he must go forward if he is to be healthy—if he goes back or stands still you know all is not well with him—he is wasting or suffering from malnutrition.
YOU MUST GUARD YOUR BABY by giving him the food that he can digest—the food that makes firm flesh, dense bone and vigorous vitality. That is the reason why so many Mothers give their babies GLAXO—they find their babies increase gradually and regularly in firm flesh and solid bone, weighing well over double their weight when six months old.
GLAXO IS GERM FREE MILK, made so that a baby—however weak and young he may be—can easily and quickly get all the necessary nourishment.

At those Official Institutions Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and similar bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger, healthier and stronger race of men and women, GLAXO is constantly used. The Swansea Health Department, for example, has used over a million and-a-half feeds of GLAXO in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotherham, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.
GIVE YOUR BABY GLAXO and you will not only appreciate its safety, because it is germ free, but will find what a comfort it is to you and baby to have such a quick, sure and easy-to-prepare food as Glaxo—only boiling water, measured.
By Royal Appointments to the Court of Italy.
Glaxo
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.
"Builds Bonnie Babies"
Ask your Doctor!
If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you please write to Glaxo Sales Manager,
78, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.
with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
53, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY


LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE
No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
CALL AT
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free.
APPLY TO
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY
30-2, HARRISON RD., CALCUTTA.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *apply to*
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

"Hello Hello"

"Mamma says it must be
HELLER'S
ROYAL-ZEST COCOA
we like it so much."
It is undoubtedly the best Cocoa now available in India, guaranteed pure, wholesome and delicious. It is highly recommended as a food-drink for children, nursing mothers, merchants, students and convalescents, in fact, for all who desire to keep both mind and body in sound and healthy condition.
Take a Tin Home To-day and Try it.
Can be had from all dealers & stores in three sizes:
¼ lb. tin. As. 11; ½ lb. tin. Re. 1-4; and 1 lb. tin, Rs. 2-4.
INSIST ON HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA ONLY.
Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA CEYLON.
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

LEPROSY, Leucorderma, Patches, Spots Marks, Eruptions, etc., arising from Blood Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment free on sending descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. S.

T. I. BROTHERS.—Japanese Hair Cutting Saloon No. 2, New Charni Rd., opposite West End Cinema. 2856

50 Thousand lbs. tanned buffs, suitable for making washers or sole leather. For rates, write to A. N. TAKRU, Leather Merchant, Agra. 2831

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. PROFESSOR DAVAR can be interviewed between 9 A.M. & 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road." 2785

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students any Standard Enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School.—THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICULATED TEACHERS for the Bandra Municipal A. V. School (1) on Rs. 30-2-36 and (2) Rs. 40-2-50. (Sd.) K. NATARAJAN, Chairman, Schools Committee, Bandra Municipality. 2886

WANTED AT ONCE—MATRICULATED and experienced CLERKS. Also Rs. 500 SECURITY PAYING AGENTS for Field. Our registered candidates will be preferred. Call personally sharp 'MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 2806

WANTED—A young energetic HINDU GUJARATI TYPIST, experienced CLERK, thorough knowledge of Correspondence and general office work; also a CUSTOMS CLERK, well versed in English and having full knowledge of Docks, Customs Godi, etc. Apply personally on Sunday, between 12 to 2 p.m., to VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhoni Junction. 2888

WANTED—CANVASSERS throughout the Bombay Presidency to secure Advertisers and Subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Directory Company. Monthly pay Rs. 125 or guaranteed business. Cash security Rs. 500 or less is essential. Apply immediately to the Chief-Agent, 327, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2892

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science as Assistant Masters in the Bassein High School, Bassein, Thana. Initial Salary, for graduates Rs. 50 and upwards, and for undergraduates Rs. 35 and upwards according to qualifications and experience. Deccanies preferred. Apply to or see personally R. N. SAMANT, Hon. Secy. 2879

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TYPIST WANTED IMMEDIATELY in a Commercial Firm. Pay Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 727 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2893

WANTED.—A JUNIOR CLERK, knowing Book keeping. Typist prefered. Apply Box No. 728 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2894

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK by a well established firm of attorneys. Apply to Box No. 724, Advt. Depart., "Bombay Chronicle." 2881

WANTED.—GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE CORRESPONDING CLERKS. Apply Box No. 730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2903

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, EURASIAN or EUROPEAN. Apply PRINCIPAL of the National English School, near Mumbadevi Post Office. 2817

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, with good knowledge of English correspondence and an energetic TYPIST. Apply sharp Box No. 715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2816

WANTED—A READER for one or two hours between 1 and 5 p.m., daily Apply stating qualifications, favourite subjects and expected salary to Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2875

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced MANAGER and SALESMAN for an Import and Export firm. Please apply Box No. 729 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2901

WANTED.—An energetic and experienced CARDING MASTER for a local mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2781

WANTED—A Competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Typewriting essential. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. V. K. BROTHERS, 305/9, Masjid Bunder Road. Mandvi, Bombay. 2878

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TEACHER for a boy in a private family (beginner). Pay handsome according to qualifications. Prospect of free passage Home, next year. Kindergarten preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2794

WANTED—A MANAGER for Parcel Office in Bombay, one that can ably supervise and skilfully sort parcels. Those who have thorough experience in the line need apply. Salary Rs. 80 and upwards with good prospects. Particulars to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2877

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in Mathematics as an assistant teacher, one having previous experience preferred. Salary Rs. 60-5-90, one year's binding essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 2819

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—A Plot of land of 5 to 10 thousand yards in Bombay Suburbs. Write to MANILAL HARJIVANDAS, "Rambhavan," Gamdevi, Bombay. 2882

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANOS by A. C. Schneider and Co., Bombay, and Schiedmeyer and Sochne of Stuttgart and very beautiful side-board and the furniture at Tribhuvan Road, Motilal Buildings, opposite old Small Causes Court, Lamington Road, on Sunday, the 29th June, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). 2902

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New). 18½in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 2-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

LOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
American Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters with B.S. & Tab. New Metal covers & Baseboards, look & work like New ...	175
Remington No. 10 Visible	200
Remington No. 7	110
L. C. Smith No. 6 Almost New, L-Case	300
Empire No. 1 portable	110
Hammond No. 2 with Back spacer	110
Hammond No. 12 Visible, D-Clr.	125
Gujerati Remington No. 9 Excellent ...	175
Oliver No. 5 Fiscap. Rs. 135 Brief	165
Smith Premier No. 10 Visible, latest ...	135
Blick No. 7 with L-Case. 3 Types	200
National Portable No. 3 with case	190

We sell, exchange all Makes of Typewriters Write or Call for further particulars.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 32 (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype".

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, 100.	115
Adler, Visible, Special Signs	115
Sun Visible, Portable, B. S. good as new.	150
Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Cols., 3 Types.	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S., and Tab	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New ...	199
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	...
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	...
Remington 10, Brief, slightly used	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

FOR SALE.

MATRIC STUDENTS, buy Deo's General English Text-Book, price 14 annas, quite indispensable. Apply, AUTHOR, Dahivadi (Satara). 2815

HONEY—Pure Matheran Honey invaluable for medicinal purposes. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 2836

FOR SALE—Secondhand Visible Typewriters, also Buffer Plates, for Railway Carriages, Wagons, &c. Apply Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2887

IMMEDIATELY FOR SALE—25 doz. SHOVELS square No. 3, going very cheap. Apply sharp to T. A. VASI, 141, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay. 2819

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE—Few copies remaining. Apply HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2890

URGENTLY FOR SALE—One OLIVER TYPE MACHINE, No. 3, brief size. Price Rs. 150. Apply to the BOMBAY TRUNK DEPOT, 141, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2819A

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—L. C. Smith Latest Model No. 8 Silent and No. 5. Also New Repairs to all makes of Typewriters, F. M. BAPTISTA CO., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2880

FOR SALE 8, 10, 12, and 24 ft. Screw Cutting, Self acting Lathes, Metal Presses, Blowers, and various other Machinery Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 896

STATIONERY—No order is too big or too small for us. Never mind if you may want only a box of nibs to-day, get it from us. We will give that order the same prompt attention that is given to all our other orders. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A6

DRAUGHTSMEN, artists and students, who want to see the latest in drawing and pen-painting materials, should pay our Show-rooms a visit. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B6

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One small AIRY BUNGALOW with a compound at French Road. 34, Chowpatty, from 1st July. Apply to S. G. BANKER. 2835

TO LET on lease.—A big office at Hornby Road. Apply personally S. D. DARA, Nabob Building next to Central Bank, Hornby Road, 1st floor. 2809

TO LET—SMALL and LARGE GODOWNS at Love Lane. Apply Owner, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. 2779

FOR HIRE—A decent TURNOUT for a long or short period. Apply Box No. 725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2884

TO LET immediately, upto end of October. top FLAT of "Belleville" at Govalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. 2849

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Society's Drapery Department ANNUAL ODDMENT SALE will commence on MONDAY, the 30th June and continue throughout the week. 2857

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF PARCELS FROM STATIONS IN BOMBAY.

ON and from the 1st July, 1919, the offices at the undermentioned stations will be open for the booking of ordinary parcels from 7 o'clock to 18 o'clock (Standard Time) only, with the exception of packages containing ice and perishables, which will be received upto 19.30 (Standard Time).

Victoria Terminus	Chinchpokli
Masjid	Currey Road
Mazagaon	Parel
Byculla	Dadar.

W. ALEXANDER, Ag. General Traffic Manager

Bombay, 26th June, 1919. 2872

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1919. 2804

WANTED.

WANTED—Metre gauge steal rails of Government standard section 41½ lbs. and 50 lbs per yard with fastening i.e., fish plates, bolts and nuts.

Offers should be sent to the Manager and Engineer-in- Chief, Gondal Railway, Gondal, wth particulars of delivery and time.

Delivery at Porbandar Bandar or Jetalsar will be preferable. 2846

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances Saturday's sailing for Mormugao via Coast has been postponed until Sunday, the 29th instant, when s.s. "Irrawadi" will leave Bombay Prince's Dock "L" Shed calling at Dhamankhol (Jaigad), Mirya Bay (Ratnagiri) and Viziadurg.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919. 2883

FOR SALE.

THE following Hand pumps in good working order are for sale, and may be inspected on application to the undersigned.

1 Brass Tanners Pump 4in. Suction.
1 Semi Rotary Pump 3in. Suction.
1 Semi Rotary Pump 2in. Suction.
1 Semi Rotary Pump 1in. Suction.

with piping complete.

W. D. M. CLARKE, Captain, Deputy Controller (Hides). 2839

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of model P. 5 ton Leyland Motors. Prices tendered must include freight and all charges for delivery at Bombay. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, not later than 1 p.m., (S. T.), 14th day of August 1919. Further particulars may be had on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch. Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay.

P. W. MONIE, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Dated 24th June, 1919.
Municipal Office, Bombay. 2876

NOTICE.

NEW MOTOR GARAGES are proposed with the convenience of a telephone and chauffeurs' rooms accommodations in the property of Mr. Haridas Nasronji, situate at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road, and the 1st Parseewada Lane.

Motor owners desirous of requiring suitable accommodations are requested to see the undersigned in their office during office hours at an early date without fail.

SANJANA & BUCHIA, Architects, &c., 4, Cowasji Patel Street. Opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort. 2891

NOTIFICATION.

A contract for the supply of Cycles for the use of the several Departments in the Baroda State is to be given. Intending suppliers should send in their detailed proposals regarding make, prices, etc., to the undersigned on or before the 15th of July, 1919.

S. M. PAGAR, Acting Director of Commerce and Industries, Baroda State, BARODA. 2801

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 150 per Share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax), for the half-year ended 31st December, 1918, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st July 1919, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 21st instant, on production of their Share Certificate

By order of the Board, For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919. 2900

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's system) will be held at Sydenham College from July 1st onwards.

HOURS:
5-30 to 6.15 p.m.
6-15 to 7 p.m.
every day except Saturday,
and at other times still to be arranged.

FEE:
For classes held twice a week, Rs. 2-8-0 a month.
For classes held three times a week, Rs. 3-8-0 a month.
These fees are payable in advance per term of three months.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION.
Matriculation or School Final.
Admissions will be made daily between 5 and 5.30.
Applications to be addressed to:—
2897 THE PRINCIPAL.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the firm of Messrs. W. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons and Coach Builders, Churni Road are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which the assets of the firm will be distributed among the parties concerned.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.
WADIA GHANDY & CO., Attorneys for the parties concerned. 2851

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRAGMAL LILADHAR has contracted to sell his right title and interest being his undivided 7¾share in the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Hansraj Hari.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cama Building, Medows St., Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that undivided 7¾ annas share of the Vendors in all the piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,52¾ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 181, and New Survey No. 6986 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Sulleman Hassam Soudagar and partly by the property of Merwan Beheram Adar, on the West by the property of Gopaldas Madhavdas, on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit and on the South by the said Grant Road of which piece of land,

1. A plot admeasuring about 518¾ square yards has been leased to Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff by an assignment of Lease, dated 5th March, 1896, and made between Tahmulji Dhunjibhai Mistry of the one part and Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff of the other part and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 2514, Street No. 265.

2. A plot admeasuring about 645 square yards has been leased by an Indenture of Lease, dated 10th March, 1919, made between Damodar Sonderdas and Chandrasen Soonderdas and the said Pragmal Liladhar of the one part and Behram Merwan Behram Adar of the other part and assigned by an Indenture of Assignment of Lease dated 16th, March, 1914, and made between Jerhanon, widow and administratrix of Behram Merwan Behram Adar, of the one part and Mehrban Nowsharwan Framroz of the other part and the buildings thereon are assessed under E Ward No. 2658, 2309 and Street No. 16.

3. A plot admeasuring 1,359 square yards or thereabouts has been leased to Lalsii Doonersey and Jadhavji Doonersey under an Indenture of Lease, dated 1st April, 1911, and made between Damodar Sonderdas and Chandrasen Sonderdas and the said Pragmal Liladhar of the one part and the said Lalji Doonersey and Jadhavji Doongersey of the other part and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 2388, 2315, Street No. 259 (1), 261 (1), 265 (1) and which three plots are in occupation of the aforesaid respective tenants of the Vendor and Purchaser.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE, Purchaser's Attorneys. 2837

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ESSA HAJI SUMER, of Ranavav, Kathiawar, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GULAMALI HASANAJI free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenements or Dwelling House standing thereon situate lying and being at Chukla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred ninety-three and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 654 and 1512, New No. 6386, Old Survey No. 927, New Survey No. 2385 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2115 (2), Street Nos. 157-167 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mohomed Ali, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Nurani, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Gangaram and Sakharam Santoo and now belonging to Morarji Hirji and partly by the house belonging to Bhanji Manji and partly by Public Passage and on or towards the West by the said Chukla Street.

Dated this 26th June, 1919.
MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys. 2873

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI PARSAN, wife of Keshavlal Ratanchand, who died at Patan in Baroda State, late of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, ... Deceased.

JESINGLAL RATANCHAND, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 221, 223, Shaikh Memon Street, without the Port of Bombay, the brother-in-law of the said deceased, for the use and benefit of Kasikisi Keshavlal, the minor son of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of June, 1919.
MR. JESINGLAL RATANCHAND, Petitioner in person. 2885

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABBA HAJI MAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, SHA JIVRAJ DEVCHAND DALAL (Jetporewalla). Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Lease hold land or ground having partly Khots and partly Government land with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situated at Ghat Cooper in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring 31928 (three lacs nineteen thousand two hundred and eighteen) square yards or thereabouts as per following particulars and bearing the following numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area. Acres.	Goonthas.
233	9		12¼	
234	1		4	6¼
234		1		1
234		2		2
235	1		4	24¾
237	1		4	27¼
238	1		7	14
239	2			4¼
239	3		18	5¼
240	2			5¼
241	1		2	30
243	3			32
243	7			12¼
243	11			9
243		6		16
243		7		3
245		3	1	3
245		5		8
246	2		3	27¾
246	1			12
246		2		1
246		4		3
247	1		4	15
247		1		32
248	1		6	7¼
248			6	8
248		2		7
248	2	3		1
248		4		1
250	1		3	13¾
250	2			7
250		1		24
			65	2

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area. Acres.	Goonthas.
89		1		1
90	1			34
91	1			7¼
92	1			22¼
				35

MULLA & MULLA, Purchasers Attorneys. 2878

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDBHAI RAHIMTOOLA, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Manager Nour Bang, a widower ..... Deceased.

(1) HOOSEINBHOY MOOLJI and (2) ALADINBHOY CASSUM, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay and Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay respectively the Executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All person claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteen day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of June, 1919.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Petitioners' Attorneys. 2898

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDBHAI RAHIMTOOLA, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Manager Nour Bang, a widower ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai JAINABAI, wife of Moosabhoy H. Visram and (2) Bai SAKINABAI, wife of Ahmedbhai Datoobhai, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, daughters of the above named deceased, residing respectively at Bellasis Road, and Padder Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteen day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of June, 1919.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Petitioners' Attorneys. 2899

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAIL EBRAHIM and SARAFALI EBRAHIM, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference, to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the bungalow outhouses privies hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,324 square yards bearing Survey No. 243, Pot Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 10 and containing by admeasurement 5,567 square yards of which 1,324 square yards are non-agricultural and hearing non-agricultural Survey No. 243C.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
2612 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public auction at the baling press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

35 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills inctuding:—

45 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.

4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.

6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SATIN CALENDER OF THE GLOBE MILL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 28th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction at the bailing press of Dossa Musa at Vithalvadi, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai:—

31 bales satin calender of the Globe Mill of which.

4 bales No. 5202 lbs. 8.
12 bales No. 5303 lbs. 8¼.
12 bales No. 8605 lbs. 9.
3 bales No. 8705 lbs. 9¼.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. AT MOTILAL BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE OLD SMALL CAUSES COURT, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Auction Sale of specially made to order teak and blackwood very decent highly polished furniture, very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich crockeryware, cooking utensils, English garden plants, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very strong and substantial selected teak and blackwood, highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom decent furniture, including sliding dining table and chairs, marble top very beautiful mirror back table, glass door cupboard, chest of drawers, complete iron cots, dressing and wash hand tables, ceiling and table fans, plain and tiled teapoys, one lot of cane furniture including chairs, tables, teapoys, etc., 2 very sweet-toned cottage, pianos, by A. C. Schneider and Co. Bombay, and Schiedmeyer and Sochne of Stuttgart, rich glass and crockeryware, one lot of cooking utensils, and a lot of English garden plants including palms, etc., etc. The property of Mr J. W. Smith.

Goods will be on view, three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 28th inst. at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Sheth Damodar Pragjee, below the new bridge, by order of Messrs. Govaji Fataji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Meghji Lakhmidas:—

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab at his godown in Sugar Bazar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Latib Gani (Sugar Broker).

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE RICH ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood artistic furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marbletop centre table, office writing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, revolving chairs, easy chairs, carzon chairs, silk lined low chairs, glass and paneldoor cupboard, single glassdoor almyrahs, table and wallmirrors, plain carved and tiled teapoys, flowerpot stands, bookshelf, towel racks, dirty cloth baskets, tapestry and leather lined sofas, single as well as double wooden bedsteads compete, phonographs, records, etc.

Property of a private gentleman.

1 Baba gadi, Guba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE GRANT MOTOR CAR.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Motilal Building, Tribhuvan Road, opposite Old Small Causes Court at Lamington Road, by order of a private gentleman:—

1 One Grant Motor Car 20-25 Horse-Power, four seater, with magneto, tyre and tube, quite in good order. The car is on view in the Garage of Sir Mangaldas Building opposite to Motilal Building.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 2b, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co. at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) One log frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs up to 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations Saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome with Blade.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome with Blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with Blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in Pully by Ransome.
(7) One Emery wheel Blade sharping machine.
(8) Steam Engine Wilson make 14 h.p.
(9) Cochrone patent vertical boiler 15ft. by 5ft. by 60ft.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shittings, gearing pully, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in. No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 50in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of Bajree, bags of g. nut seeds bags of Jawari, bags of Toor, bags of Hirda, bags of Linseeds, bags of Till seeds, bags of rice, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks cases of minireak powder, bdles of coir ropes, cases of Luggage, bales of Muslincloth, cases of tea, cases of Perfumery, cases of Oodbati, Baskets of Bangles Empty Gas cylinders, bags of sugar, Bdles of Jogree, Tins of oil, bdle of coir matting, bdle of cotton twist, bdle of Hemp string, case of bar soap, bale of C. P. Goods, Bedding and chair, loose iron crossing, wooden planks, bags of Bhanger, bdle of iron bars, case of glass pipes, emptv tins, bags of sweeping grain, bdles of cotton, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Haridas Amarshi and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Ranchhordas of Ghadial Gully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Association:—

22 packages English-made white shirtings No. 4308 and No. 8034 or other.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July and THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of jewellery bale of C. P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, photographic plates and accessories, woollen thread, 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and net, English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile head (mounted) waterproof paint, cinema films, phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod, 10 volumes Hamsworth commercial library, carriage lamps, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braid, one heater, Eucalyptus oil, santal pills, 4 packages chocolates, 4 cases pith hats, gas cylinders, bangles, brassware, country medicines, country provisions, tinned jams and rose preserves.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES FINE, FANCY ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Shah Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Pitambar Ramji (Ramji Thakarshiwala):—

6 packages fine fancy English-made white Dhotees No. 905 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, inches 44 and yards 6, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.

The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.:—

AUCTION SALE of Household Teak, and Blackwood Artistic, New Designed Dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, platedware, glassware, etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 29th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Canady House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, handsome new designed teak and blackwood made to order artistic furniture by well-known makers, comprising dining table, large and small sideboards, teak and blackwood dining chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, silk and other screens, carved and plain teapoys, settee chair, revolving book stand, easy chairs, mirror door almyrah, clothes presses, book cupboards, toilet tables, meatsafes, ice boxes, brass and iron bedsteads with mattresses, teakwood bedstead, verandah chicks, filters, bath, tubs, bentwood rocking chairs, sweet toned piano by A. Beschian dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, clothes basket, pictures in frames, flower pots, vases, glassware, platedware, crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture etc. comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, tapestry drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, cashmere tables, table ornaments, rich carpets, hatstands, teapoys, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tablees, electric table fans and lights, China matting rich glass, porcelain and platedware etc.

The property of J. T. Calvert, Esq., of G. I. P. Railway and others.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 54, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; dining room chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggons; dumbwaiters; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; English Chesterfield couch and easy chairs; Brussels and Persian carpets; iron bedsteads; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; electric and Joat's fans; Chappell and Co.'s sweet-toned upright-grand piano; bedroom chest of drawers; aluminum utensils; partitions; bead chicks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. A. Lafond, I. M. D. leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a European gentleman:—
One 2 seater Motor Car.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO,

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, 28th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms 23, Churchgate Street, rich and valuable Household furniture, compriinng of drawing cabinets, almyrahs, sofas drawing room sets, cushined chairs, dining room chairs, dining tables marble top dash hand tables with crockery, glass show cases, soiled linen box, book cases, Gramophones, Sewing machines and a lot of other useful household articles.

Also Jewellery, such as diamond, ruby and emerald rings in various designs. Pearls mallas, necklaces, bangles and other ornaments, to be sold at 4 p.m. (S.T.) one Grand Father Westminster Chiming Clock, in perfect working order.

The property of private gentlemen.

BOMBAY AUCTION & CO.,

Bombay, 28th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

GAIETY CINEMA

A ROYAL ACROBAT

The greatest sensational Photo-play featuring

BUFFALO

Italy's strongest man. Brimful of events that will keep you gasping from start to finish. Seldom in the annals of Cinema production have the public been presented with a greater sensation than this striking and clever dramatic representation of Court life. Clever Circus scenes hold and thrill the spectator until he himself seems to move in them.

WHERE THE BEST PICTURES ARE SHOWN.

Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday:—one show at 6-45 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—: 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Sunday, two shows, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!
SECOND WEEK
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

featuring

PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE

THREE MORE EPISODES

PARTS 7 TO 12.

This Second Instalment is replete with Thrilling Incidents and Perplexing Mysteries. Varied and exciting are the adventures of the heroine, Pearl Dare, in her pursuit after the

SILENT MENACE

who has stolen some most important Government documents.

A LOVELY HEROINE
AND
A LOVELY SERIAL

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5-15.
MONDAY HOLIDAY
PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-morrow Sunday 29th June at 9-45 p. m.

By Special Permission of
Lieut. Col. L. E. HUMFREY,
Officer Commanding
and
Under the direction of Bandmaster
BRESFORD YOUNG

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE BAND

A Strong Programme
"POMP & CIRCUMSTANCE"
"AND EGYPTIAN SUITE"
Two JAZZ Selections
and
"TANNHAUSER"
are amongst the varied items

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE BAND

In addition
Capt. C. W. Firth will sing
"DRAKE GOES WEST"
"NIRVANA" Cpl. Tuck
"HE HEARD THE GREAT SEA CALLING"
,Cpl. Lee
The Popular Duet
"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT"?
Cpls. Tuck and Lee

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

PIE No. 1

To-day Saturday June 28th.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE TO-MORROW SUNDAY 29th JUNE AT 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 2

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
June 30th, July 1st & 2nd

SPECIAL NOTE

EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

Plan at Rose and Co. upto 1 p.m. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

Come and enjoy the great fun.

"A SUBMARINE PIRATE"
"A SUBMARINE PIRATE"
"A SUBMARINE PIRATE"

A Comic Film of 4 parts.

"GUSSLE'S RIVAL JONAH"

A Comic Film of 2 parts.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINSOME BABY MARIE OSBORNE.

In her newest, happiest Pathe Production

WINNING GRANDMA

"Winning Grandma" affords this delightful girl star a real opportunity to display the simple, loving art of which she is an accomplished mistress. How she wins the love and confidence of a cranky old Lady who sees no joy or happiness in love is a theme that could not be better for a Baby Marie picture. There is a strong plot in "Winning Grandma" and lots of laughs. Little Smiling Sammy, the col. lad, obtains possession of a grand square piano and what he does to it—well see the picture and enjoy the best laugh your have had in a dog's age.

TO-NIGHT AT THE

IMPERIAL

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Sat. and Sun. Matinee at 5 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

YOUR FAVOURITE TEMPLE OF MOVING PICTURE WORSHIP.

presents

THIS WEEK

A JEWEL IN JEWEL PROCUCTIONS

SIRENS OF THE SEA

The beauty picture of the age.

GO SEE

LOUISE LOVELY

the girl with the dazzling eyes

and

CARMEL MYERS

the girl of a thousand charms

and

their band of Venus formed maidens dancing over the golden sands or diving into the crystal pools of Magic Isle surrounded by the most marvellous natural scenery ever shown on the screen, and you will see why "SIRENS OF THE SEA" has universally been acknowledged to be

POSITIVELY

A PICTURE TREAT FOR THE GODS

DON'T MISS IT

Three shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRIZE MATINEE AT 5-15, SATURDAY & SUNDAY.
Extra shows on Monday. at 3-30 & 5-15.
BEING EID HOLIDAY.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

AND NOW FOR THE CULMINATING COUP!

You have followed that enchanting, enterprising, elusive prodigy of Adventure and Mystery

ULTUS

in three of his remarkable escapades.

AND NOW FOR THE FOURTH

Come this week at the

WEST END CINEMA.

You confront him in his absolutely the most during and marvellous feat of saving a juvenile heiress from the grip of her villainous, blood-thirsty relatives.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE

(16,000 feet)

is the fourth and the final death-defying Adventure of this wonderful man, who, even at the risk of his freedom and life, goes in for the most hair raising, nerve-racking risks to help the weak and the persecuted child.

ULTUS.

is simply at the zenith of his mighty powers in this Last dare-devil exploit of his.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

The Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.

TWO SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 3-30 and 5-30 p m. (s.t.) rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (s. t.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day & to-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.

Produced by ASTRA ; and PATHE presents

"Mrs. SLACKER"

Can a wife be more of a man than her husband?

Can a man save a girl from drowning and yet be anything but a hero ?

Would the women of any country if they felt their Country needed them do as their sisters in Russia did, don uniforms and take the place of the men?

ONE GIRL DID!

CREIGHTON HALE

GLADYS HULETTE.

"GIRLS"

If your husband was a SLACKER would you don Khaki and fight in his place ?

If you had a husband with a yellow streak, what would you do to make him see his duty towards his country ?

You cannot have a better projecting Machine than

THE SIMPLEX

because it is Silent

practical

well-made

be cause it is econo-mical

Solid

Inexpen-sive

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.,

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

FAMOUS AND FAVOURITE SONGSTRESS

Miss GAUHAR JAN OF CALCUTTA

will give her

MUSICAL CONCERT

on Sunday, 29th June 1919 at 9-30 P.M.

AT

Balliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

PLAN AND TICKETS AT THE THEATRE.

SPECIAL PARDAH arrangements can be made.

LADIES & CHILDREN Half rates in Orchestra.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 23rd

		Sales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Ex.		-
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		-
,, ,, Imports		26,000
Mid. American spot		26.25
Egyptian F. G. F Sakels		-
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	32 60
	Oct.	32.30
	Jan.	31 17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	Not quoted
	Oct.	31.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd;

FUTURE DERIVARY PRICES :—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June	--
July	19.72
Aug:	19.26
Sept:	19 18
Oct.	19.04
Nov:	18.82
Dec:	--
Jan:	18.64
Feb:	18 51
Mar:	18.38
April	18.27
May	18.16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd;

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June	19 97
July	19.82
Aug:	19 48
Sept:	19 30
Oct.	19.14
Nov:	19 07
Dec:	18 97
Jan:	18 75
Feb:	18 63
Mar:	18 53
April	18 42
May	18.37

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 23rd

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June	27.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good		16 20
,, ,, Fully Good		16 70
,, ,, Fine		16 95
,, No. 1 Oomra Good		16.30
,, ,, Fully Good		16 80
,, ,, Fine		17 05
,, Broach Good		17.30
,, ,, Fully Good		17 55
,, ,, Fine		17.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 20th:

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
,, Forwarded	20 000
,, Imports	25 000
Stock	510,000
Actual Weekly Sales	24,000

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Water Twist	3
Printers Cloth	6s 6

There has been fair business in cloth with better prices—Yarns have not been particularly active.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 20th

Scotch 3%	61½
Bar Silver Spot	54 1/2
,, 2 months hence	54 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s.	3 5/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
7 days market loans	3
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 5%	87
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loans	96
Government Securities 3%	67
Ex. On London at Paris France	29.67

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 7½
Hongkong Bank	£ 105½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 20th

5½% 1925—1928	88
5% 1925—1945	93½
5% New	103 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 20th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63s 9d. Quoted	59
Barletta, Russo—63s 9d. Quoted	59

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold June-July	900
Rapeseed, Value nearest, 415 Rs. ex-Ship June-July nearest Value	910
Rapeseed, ,, more 415 Rs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	900
Linseed Bombay 415 Rs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	900
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug. Paid.	885
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Value	87
Coria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	910

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£92
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£184
Copper Braziers	£117
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	30½

JAVA SUGAR

New Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	40
Tone :—Very firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2 5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Sellers	1/9½
Tone :—Quieter after firm.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

27th June.

On Friday last Fully Good Broach July August ceased at Rs. 553, and though some fluctuations have occurred, the general tone the market has been firmer, during the week. On Saturday, the highest and lowest prices were Rs. 577 and Rs. 550, and on Monday Rs. 585 and Rs. 575. Tuesday's range was from Rs. 596 to Rs. 587, and Wednesday's Rs. 592 to Rs. 582. Yesterday the highest quotation was Rs. 593, and the lowest Rs. 577, the market closing at Rs. 577½. To-day the Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 577½, fluctuated a couple of rupees either way, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 577. Closing rates are given below.

The firmness has been due to the weather, the absence of rain causing anxiety. The acceptance by Germany of the Allies' peace terms had little effect here and the delay th receipt of commercial cables has been most inconvenient, as nothing is known as to how the New York and Liverpool markets received the news up to now. As the acceptance of the Peace Treaty came through by cable in a few hours, it might surely have been possible to get commercial cables through when so much depended on the effect of the news on the Home markets. We feel sure, however, that the fault does not lie with Reuter's Agency.

A very large business has been done during the week in Broach. Some Japanese export houses have bought freely, and there has been considerable short covering. Bear speculators have sold large lines, and there has been a fair amount of profit taking. The market was entirely a weather one and many fluctuations were due to local weather, which however, could not possibly affect the country in general.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate to fair demand, and higher prices have been realized all round. Exporters and mills have bought.

A private cable states that there are rumours that the Bureau Report condition of the American crop will be 68 per cent.

Early in the week the monsoon current was weak, but it has strengthened somewhat on the West Coast the last day or two, and has given further rainfall in the Berars and Central Provinces. Ahmednagar has received a nice fall of about 2 inches, which was unreservedly needed. Elsewhere there has been little or no rain.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	577
Fully Good Berg	July	620/30
Fine Oomras	July	496
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	543

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 27TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	576
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	421
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	490
Good M.G. Southerns	July-August	583

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	462	450	437	422	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	457	445	432	417	,,
M.G Oomras No. 2	515	50-	482	--	,,
Central Provinces	535	520	505	--	,,
M.G. Sea horns	--	550	540	525	,,
Sawgtined Dharwar	--	577	570	560	,,
M.G. Broach	584	577	570	560	,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	For week ending 26th June 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918 1918/19	1917 1917/18
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Khandesh	2,249	184 947	172,477
Central India	617	143 646	67,466
Berars and Nuggar	2 112	91 5 2	66 868
Hyderabad Gaorani	2 817	91,067	27,663
Deccan	5 481	407 693	245,27
Central Provinces	5,018	167 236	46 677
Total Comras	23 076	1,116	
Dholleras			
Broach			
Coconada and Bimlipatam			
Western Burmahs			
Sunguis (S.W. Provinces)			
Sind, Punjab	5,32		
Oceanic	60		
Persian	Nil		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		60	
American			
Egyptian			
Other sorts			

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 27th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-20	74 0 0	--
,, ,, Cawnpore 16-20	72 0 0	--
,, Karachi Bengal	75 0 0	--
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17 4 0	--
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 4 0	--
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 12 0	--
Linseed Brown Bold	22 0 0	22 0 0
,, Thin	21 0 0	21 0 0
Toolseed White 55-15	115 0 0	--
,, Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	--
,, Gajar 50-50	105 0 0	--
,, Black	94 0 0	--
Poppyseed White	21 0 0	22 0 0
Groundnuts	115 0 0	--
Mowraseed	0 0 0	--
Barley	48 0 0	--
Castorseed	84 0 0	--

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 27th.

	Rate Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Shaperi No. 10½	1 0 6
Carrambhai No. 12½	1 1 6
Light Horses No. 6½	0 15 12

These rate are unchanged on account of Hindu Annas.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 27th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1 32
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3 0
Fcs. Demand	22a
American Dollars	251
Hongkong ,,	218
Shanghai	311
Japan	122
Singapore	144½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

BULLION.

Gold is steady at the fall with good business passing.

Bar gold, Rs. 29/15.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged. Banks are now giving concession for cover. The Japanese rates are steady, probably due to silver being easy in London.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31 32.
D. D. on London, 1 8 1 32.
Credit 3 Mod s, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 249.
Credit 3 Mod s, 269 8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 123.
60 D, st Japan, Rs. 120 8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 220.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 311.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-23, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 78.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Taxes 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates :—

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

A dead of security pervaded the Share Market during the week and pretty large transactions have been recorded. Price concessions, however, have been many and the tendency towards the close has been towards slightly easier rates, owing to the anxiety engendered by the suspension of monsoonish conditions.

Among Cotton mill shares, the week opened with a fair enquiry especially for Madhowji's and Kohinoors in which large blocks have changed hands at good advances. It is reported that about 1,500 shares of Madhowji mills have been bought during the week by an important operator and this event has served to firm up the values. Kohinoors are well thought of even at the present h igure and the European circle of investors seems especially attracted towards this comp. The Tata and Currimbhoy groups, although not so liberally patronised, have been the medium of a fair business and the prospect of satisfactory ad-interim dividend keeps these shares from receding.

Both yarn and cloth have been keeping unmistakably firm and advancing and mills are having quite a thriving time; justifying at least a maintenance of the present share values. The immediate future of the B however, hinges on weather. If the present spell of dry weather which has already begun to cause anxiety, continues for another week or two, then nervousness is bound to prevail and a serious declension of values would be inevitable. If, on the other hand, there is a change in the present weather conditions, as recent indications happily point to, we should be prepared for a series of firm and animated markets.

The industrial and sundry sections of securities have for weeks past been claiming a far larger share of attention than the mill shares and a voluminous business has been passing in a good many of these concerns for investment account as also on speculation, resulting in violent fluctuations of prices. Among these, Tata Banks, Tata Oils, B. B. Petroleums and Cements claim foremost attention.

Tremendous fluctuations characterise the course of Tata Banks with an extensive business daily passing. These shares which a little while ago had seen the outside of Rs. 70 dropped to Rs. 46 in the beginning of the week on various rumours; soared again to Rs. 62 and now close at Rs. 55. Having regard to the brilliant future in store we repeat that any serious setback in the value of these shares ought to be welcomed for a buying venture. Tata Oils have again been in brisk demand and their values have risen from Rs. 315 to Rs. 368. Indian Cements mark an important rise and have been largely dealt in. Tata Iron and Steels have proved a sagging market; Deferreds which were done up to Rs. 1,450 have dropped steadily to Rs. 1,250 on the rumour that the forthcoming dividend will be much lower than expectation.

The rate of B. B. Petroleum shares was rushed up to Rs. 33 2, but the announcement of only Rs. 24 as half yearly dividend on 100 shares come as a disagreeable surprise to many and the hammering that started in consequence has sent down the price gradually to Rs. 25.

There was a good demand for Bank of Bombay shares.

Tele. add. "THOUGHTS." 'Phone 2628.

DR. ADAM'S

DR. ADAM'S
BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS.
A splendid stimulant. An improved form of Vitalizing Nerve Tonic.
THE COMPOSITION OF THESE PILLS IS
Damiana, Muirapuama, Coca, Sawpalmetto, Gold Chloride, Pichi, etc.
The quickest remedy for rebuilding the system in cases of Weak Nerve cells and Wastage of the Body. They not only invigorate the body but cure Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, loss of appetite, and all kinds of general Debility.
Trial Bottle Rs. 3-0. Full course of Seven Bottles, Rs. 20-0.

DR. ADAM'S TRADE MARK AGUE SPECIFIC
PURE HERB EXTRACT
Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

DR. ADAM'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for
Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent
and ALL TYPES OF FEVER.
M. T. MADON & Co. (CORNER SHOP.)
Crawford Market, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 7.

Bay Tramway 785, Bombay Steam 410, Tata Hydro 1515, Tata Bank 55/8, Tata Oil 332/8 p.

FINANCE.

Money is quite plentiful in the market. Call money is offered at 3 per cent., but not wanted. Bank rates are unchanged.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICELS MOOKET

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 27.

The tone is quieter and steady with fair demand, specially for the sizing materials and leather goods, such as Pickers, Bellings, Roller Skins and Picking Bands &c. Pickers No. 4 Lime are quoted at Rs. 60 to 70 per Gross, as per the superiority of the different goods. Rawhide are somewhat higher. Oak Bellings of English make are quoted at Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per bound. American Rawhide are now varying in quotations between annas seven and nine per foot (11in.) Picking Bands are generally quoted at Rs. 3 per pound, Home offer in the month of May was of 5 Shillings and 1 penny per pound for Hairy Bands f.o.b., which at present Exchange rate would be nearly Rs. 3-2-0. While Chrome are offered at 4 shillings and nine pence, which would go to Rs. 2-14-0 per pound.

The demand for Healds and Reeds is now generally very fair, however, the quotations vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-9-0 per 800 eyes. 32s. still being high. Among wooden sundries, there is a great scarcity of Slubbings and has now a very good demand. Japanese indenting firms do book several indents. 12/16in. Slubbings are quoted at Rs. 75 to 80 per gross, while 13/16in. nearly at that price or a bit higher. Shuttles all sizes and of all eyes have ordinary demand. English 13½in. are quoted at Rs. 30 per doz., while, Japanese 13½in. are quoted at Rs. 7 to 9 per doz. The other quotations during the week are as under.

Healds Rs. 1-8-0 per 800 eyes.
Reeds Rs. 0-4-6 per 100 dents.
Roller Cloth Rs. 4 to 5 per yard.
Sizing Flannel 66in. Rs. 3-8-0 per yard.
do. 68in. Rs. 3-12-0 per yard.
do. 70in. Rs. 4-0-0 per yard.
do. 72in. Rs. 4-4-0 per yard.
Lambeth Rope Rs. 3-0-0 per lb.
Eng. Rope Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 per lb.
Jan Shuttles 13½in. Rs. 7/9 per doz.
Eng. Shuttles 13½in. Rs. 30-0-0 per doz
Slubbings Rs. 70/80 per gross.
Rowings Rs. 33/38 per gross.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 65/75 per gross.
Warpers Rs. 60/65 per gross.

CHEMICALS.

The quotations during this week are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 9-0-0 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20/25 per cwt.
Bichromate of Soda Rs. 54 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash Rs. 108 per cwt.
Sulphuric Acid Jar Rs. 13.
Brown Sugar of Lead Rs. 110 per cwt.
Dextrine Rs. 32 per cwt.
Rice Starch Rs. 42 per cwt.
Maize Starch Rs. 37 per cwt.
Alum Rs. 17 per cwt.
Turkey red oil Rs. 32 per cwt.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 30 per cwt.
Eng. Bleaching Powder Rs. 27 per cwt.
Jan. Bleaching Powder Rs. 14 per cwt.
Sago Rs. 18/20 per cwt.
Farina Rs. 22 per cwt.

Sago is ruling very high inspite of recent arrivals. It is reported that the crop of Sago has failed and consequently the prices are very likely to be forced up. Japan has a very steady demand for Farina and other starches from China as well as home and America.

PIECE-GOODS.

An easier feeling has been noticeable in the Cloth market during the past week. The absence of rain in the upcountry districts has been causing great anxiety to the merchants, who have reduced the rates to induce buyers to purchase. The demand, however, has been very slack and no improvement can be expected until good news of the monsoon are forthcoming. Some astrologers predict that good rain will begin to fall all over India from the 14th July, and if this turns out to be true a brisk demand will set in, as the consuming centres are bare of stocks. The news regarding the signing of the Peace Treaty has also had a depressing effect on the market, as sentiment now-a-days plays an important part in the fluctuations of the values of cloths. To add to this, a telegram was published intimating the purchase of forty million yards of aeroplane linen for four millions sterling by the London merchant Mr. Leonard Martin who intended to dispose of the same at a price which would cause perturbation not only among the Belfast linen manufacturers, but the Manchester Cotton Market, because he would try to sell the material at the price of the cotton. The resumption of trade relations with the enemy countries has been permitted and several enquiries for future business will be forwarded by the firms interested, which will however take some time to result in trade.

Transactions between the merchants in the bazaar have been of a standstill, and the offtake has also been poor.

The cotton conference at Manchester has failed to arrive at a settlement. The Lancashire employers have offered a 48 hour week and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The operatives are prepared to accept a 46½ hour week and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. Both parties having refused to go further, all the Lancashire Cotton Mills closed down at noon on 21st instant. It is estimated that sixty million spindles and thousands of looms have stopped. Business in Manchester has been at a standstill, spinners and manufacturers refusing to quote. The stocks are at a premium. The result of the sitting on the 23rd instant of the Cotton Reconstruction Board is awaited with interest. The dispute may be submitted to arbitration.

The above news will have some effect on the cloth market when it opens on Saturday.

GREYS.

Manchester Grey Shirtings have been easier, 39 and 45 inches Red End Shirtings have declined by eight annas per piece. Dewhurst's Shirtings have depreciated in value also by eight annas per piece. Manchester quotations for several cloth are comparatively higher than those received from Japan for similar qualities and dealers are therefore afraid to buy large quantities of the former. Grey Drills have remained firm and steady. Grey Jaconets and Mulls have shewn some reduction all round. Grey Dhooties have been neglected, and it is feared that prices will go down in the future as a very large quantity has been booked recently for the Indian Market in a single transaction. Japanese cloths have not shewn much change and occasional sales have been effected in some well-known cloths.

Local Mill cloths have ruled steady with little demand.

WHITES

Lower prices have been quoted for White goods on account of the absence of demand, but without resulting in business. Low quality White Nainsooks in narrow widths have declined by three annas per piece. Tape bordered Nainsooks have shewn a reduction of six annas per piece. White Mulls have remained steady owing to scarcity of stocks. There has been considerable irregularity in the rupee rates ruling in the market. Large buyers have been holding out for full rates, whereas needy sellers are offering goods at substantial concessions, fearing the same might remain on their shoulders in the event of a decline setting in. Some lots from Cawnpore and Amritsar have been taken up by Bombay dealers at fair rates.

The cloth market was closed on Friday on account of the *Amwas* holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2 000	39×37½/8		17	0	0
" " " 100 000	45×37½/8				
" " " 33.000	45×37½/8		16	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38				
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8				
Dewhurst's Rupee No. 5 B. B. B	39×38½		22	0	0
	38×38½		26	8	0
Grey Jaconets—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22		10	10	0
" No 138	40×22		18	8	0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40		31	0	0
Ralli's Muajid No. 425	26×40		18	0	0
White Shirtings—					
Llepmans' No. 1500	32×42		29	6	0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36×40		37	12	0
H.B.T.C. 32,000	36×40		37	12	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18		5	3	0
" No. 1900	27×18		4	13	0
" No. 39620T.B	38×22		7	10	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		5	7	0
" No. 50000	34×18		8	8	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22				
Ritchie's 3500/4510 5520	26×18		5	0	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's No. 6	41×19		10	0	0
" " 60	46×19		11	0	0
" " 600	51×19		13	0	0
" " 6000	56×19		15	0	0
" " 88	58×20		10	8	0
" " 818	39×20		10	8	0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18		9	0	0
" " 615	50×18		7	4	0
" " 66999	40×18		4	4	0
" " 1260	27×18		4	2	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18		9	4	0
Graham's No. 850	36×18				

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—					
Nos. 55000	44×38		18	12	0
No. 100	"		22	0	0
No 200	"		21	8	0
No. 2005	"		19	0	0
No. 220	"				
Nos. 2200/2300	"		19	10	0
No. 7200	"		24	8	0
No 3800	"		23	12	0
No 4100	"		24	0	0
No 5100	"				
No. 3000	33×38		18	0	0
No. 666	"				
No. 181	33×38				
No. 191	38×38				
Grey Sheetings—					
9 Dragoons	36×30		16	0	0
C" Quality	36×30		15	12	0
Boodh Dev"	36×30				
Grey Drills—					
Elephent	29×40	—	26	0	0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5 per cent	April. 5	1917
France	5 per cent	Aug. 29	1914
Germany	5 per cent	Dec. 23	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov. 11	1917
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July 1	1915
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April 10	1916
Sweeden	6½ per cent	Jan. 31	1918
Spain	4½ per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India { Bombay	5 per cent	June 12	1919
India { Bengal	5 per cent	June 5	1919
India { Madras	6 per cent	June 9	1919

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 27.

We have to report a firmer market throughout the week with fair demand and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by more than one rupee per cwt. all round. There was a lot of speculative buying in forward positions both by importers and speculators and business has been done in White Javas June-July at 43/6s. to 45/6s. per cwt. F. B. H. and July-September at 42/6s. to 44/5s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour. Calcutta and Karachi market are strong with fair business doing Java market is reported firm and advancing without any business doing for India. Telegrams from Mauritius state that Government intends to buy sugar for New Crop but so far nothing has been known. The following are the Bazar [illegible] stocks:—

[illegible]-8-0 eq. 45s. F. B. Harbour
[illegible]bour
[illegible]tocks
[illegible]0.

GRATIS & POST FREE.
Dr Paul's Guide to Health" and ow to make Scented Hair Oils, ume etc., at home at a very cheap " will be sent free. Write clear mention this paper.
PAUL & Co.
[illegible] Street,

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	13%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	90
Bank of Bombay	500	..	18%	2,055
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,920
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	120
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1 400
Central Bk. of India Rs.	25 50	..	8%	45
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	25
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	..	..	55½
EXCHANGE BKS.	£			£
Chartered Bank ..	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	98
Mercantile Bank ..	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ A	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 123	..	33%	113
National Bank of India £1 ..	2½ £25	..	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. ..	500	do.	6½%	575
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6 .%	118
Central Provinces Ry. ..	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	106
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½ %	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	140
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	5 %	108
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	9½ %	572½
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
AhmedabadAdvance	500	April-Oct.	Rs. 120	1,420
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	100
Akola ..	100	..	8	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	630
B.. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,615
Bombay United ..	250	..	25	927/8
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	26½	505
Central India O. ..	500	May-Nov	210	2,645
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China ..	1,00	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	700	..	40	1,800
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	875
Cres ent ..	100	do.	25	257/8
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	432/8
David ..	250	do.	20	795
Dawn ..	230	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	15	240
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar-Sept.	70	852½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	85½
Gold Mohor ..	500	..	125	1 000
Globe ..	100	..	Nil	80
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad ..	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing a d Bleachi g ..	100	do.	12½	200
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	17½	330
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo ..	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,100
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.	150	1.180
Khatao ..	1 000	June.Dec.	700	3,500 n
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,530
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar.-Aug	150	1,850
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	125	2,400
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1,100
Madras United ..	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,600
Maneckji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2, 80
Mayer Sassoon ..	1 000	do. ..	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1 000	..	400	3,375
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct	20	350
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	10	375
New City of Bombay ..	500	April-Oct.	120	1,450
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil.	285
Pearl ..	250	..	55	6,2/8
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	462½
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	45
Premier ..	83	..	100	92½ prm.
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	..	130
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir ShapurjiBroacha Mills ..	100	..	Nil.	132½
Sholapore ..	1 000	do	725	9,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	527½
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,630
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	762½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,380
Tata O ..	500	..	5½	1,425
Tata P ..	500	..	6	425
Union Mill ..	500	..	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	..	75	1,250
P ..	500	..	7 %	625
Western India ..	1 000	..	150	625
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Akbar ..	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort ..	475	Nov.	50	760
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty ..	500	July	70	890
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jam Press ..	100	Aug.	15	135
J ning.& P.Co. Ld. ..	1,000	..	7%	550
K sh Press Co..	500	..	40	700
M pura Cts..	100	..	20	160
Ma va ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	195
Mar ffg. ..	475	Aug.	15	155
New Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New ton Mill Co. ..	400	Nov.	70	800
New Pa ..	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	140
Volkart U. P. Co Ltd. ..	500	Sept.	40	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraVelley O 600	1 000	..	4%	840
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	857½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua ..	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	50 nom
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil	50
B. .Burma T. Corportn ..	125	..	25	995
B. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	..	..	350 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	26½
By.ElectricSupply'. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	..	6%	164
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	£10	..	10½	750
Bombay Flour Mill	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. P	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,950
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	4.2½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	250	Oct.	6%	230
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50 ..	10	..	2	58
The Eastern O	10	April	4	40
Chemical Co. D2sh	500	"	42%	425
Indian Cement Co..	15	..	5%	23
D	14	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement P	250	..	20	605
O	100	..	5	34½
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	40	..	44½	1,830
P200	100	..	7%	105
John Roberts & Co.	150	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Kemp & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kurramsee Landing	50	Oct.	30%	85
Rs. 75 ..	200	July	20	170
Marcks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	100
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	July	8	80
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	30	375
Marslane Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	84
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 ..	100	..	25	240
Phillips & Co ..	200	May	30%	530
Port Canning Co. ..	40	July	Nil.	40
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	1,000	Sept.	48	875
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. ..	10	..	4	44
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
Swadeshi Stores ..	100	..	6	85
O	100	Sept.	20%	150
P	75	Sept.	9	2 2½
Tata IronSteel Co.D	30	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,285
P	150	..	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	..	..	145
" Dif (..)190	400	..	..	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,535
" " " P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,547½
Tata " Iron " Pref (second)	10	..	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps ..	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6% prm.
Thacker & Co ..	50	June	80%	325
Telephone Co ..	50	..	8	310
Tata Oil Mills 60..	100	..	..	35½p.m

B—Buy. D—Cum Div. N—Nominal price
E—Ex Div. ..

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th June 1919.	Total since 1st Jan. 1919 to Date	June 1st to 24th. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 0	15 78	13 45	10 73
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 0	16 93	14 85	8 57
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital)	0 1	17 19	14 55	8 99
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 0	18 42	12 88	9 86
Kemp & Co (Cumballa Hill) ..	.. ..	..	..	..

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sends us the following statement of work done by the Agents of the Society during the month of May 1919 (together with the statistics of animals admitted into and discharged from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals during the same month).

Out of 633 the total number of prosecutions instituted during the month, in 184 cases the owners of the animals were also prosecuted along with their drivers.

In 34 cases convictions were obtained against the Bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be over-loaded and in 5 cases there were convictions against aerated water manufacturers who were also fined more or less.

In 62 cases out of the total number of convictions obtained against the Drivers of Horses and Bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals, 2 were fined Rs. 50 each, 1 was fined Rs. 40, 2 were fined Rs. 30 each, 2 were fined Rs. 25 each, 4 were fined Rs. 20 each, 8 were fined Rs. 15 each, and 43 were fined Rs. 10 each.

In 14 cases convictions were obtained against the Owners of Horses and Bullocks for allowing their unfit animals to be worked 1 was fined Rs. 75 for all allowing his horse to starve and letting it stray on roads at large, 1 was fined Rs. 50 and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment or, in default, to undergo 21 days' further imprisonment. 1 was fined Rs. 15, and 11 were fined Rs. 10 each.

2 Owners of He-Buffaloes were convicted and fined Rs. 10 and 5 respectively, for working their animals in an unfit condition.

In 1 case, conviction was obtained against a person carrying 11 fowls suspended by the legs, he was fined Re. 1.

In 1 case, conviction was obtained against the owner of a cow for keeping it starved without food and water. He was warned and discharged.

In 1 case, conviction was obtained against the owner of a calf for ill-treating by keeping it without sufficient nourishment. He was fined Rs. 10.

According to the arrangements made to send round Agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night, 22 cases of such horses were arrested during their night-patrol.

Besides the above, 763 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as Out-patients at our dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged and the cash balance has been improved by 152 lakhs this week.

COLOURS AND CHEMICALS FOR Jute, Coir, Wool, Silk, Leather, Cotton, and other Industries.
Telephone: 3642 & 2231.
K. H. KABBUR & Co.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
Also at Paris, London, Alexandria, Manchester,
20, Jehangir Street, MADRAS AND 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegram "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

Guard against Monsoon by using our
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS
of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.
Any sizes available for immediate delivery.
Apply:—
Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

June 27.

S. S. Dilwara, Bobb, Shanghai and Hongkong.
S. S. Oolobaria, Pratt, Rangoon, etc.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Plassy, Clark, London.
S. S. Novara, Cossey, London.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Corinth for Liverpool.
Steamer Gregory Apcar for Zanzibar.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong.
Steamer Martinique for Bangkok.

S. S. Plassy:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Plassy, 4,615 tons, Captain H. W. A. Clark, will sail to-day from the Ballard Pier Station for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Novara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain W. F. Cossey will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 26th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Kirin Maru	Kobe	30-6-19	..	N Y Kaisha
F Ganges Maru ..	Japan	5-7-19	..	O S Kaisha
G Martenique	N F	N F	..	G Arbuthnot & Co
H Utopia ..	N F	N F	..	H S Shustary
K Sicilia ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
M Beira ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
O Kifunesan Maru ..	N F	N F	..	N Y Kaisha
P Faviganana	N F	3-7-19	..	M Italiana
Q Lhasa ..	N F	N F	..	M M Co
Odisie				
L .. M				
Nor al ..	N F	N F	..	T M & Co
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	..	W & A G & Co
P Iran ..	N F	N F	..	H Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Marmagoa	N F	..	K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Indravati ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Netravati ..	Karachi	26 6 19	..	K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ula ..	Karachi	26 6-19	..	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Showka Maru ..	Marseilles	30-6-19	..	O S Kaisha
4 Porto di ..				
Alissandretta	Genoa	4-7-19	..	M Italiana
5 Akbar ..	Port Sudan	10-7-19	..	T M & Co
6 Ula ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
7 Burma Maru ..	Hongkong	5-7-19	..	O S Kaisha
8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
9 City of Corinth	Karachi	N F	..	K N & Co
12 [illegible]	[illegible]	27 6-19	..	M M & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	30-6-19	..	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	..	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Jetty-end ..	Bus a	22 6-19	..	M Y & Co
1 Baroda ..	Busra	27 6 19	..	M M & Co
2 Hardinge ..	U. K.	28-6 19	..	R I M
4 Chakdina.	Suez	28-6-19	..	M M . Co
5 Purnea..	N F	N F	..	M M . Co
7 Otaeio ..	Marseilles	3-7-19	..	J Finlay & Co
8 Plassy ..	London	28-6-19	..	M M & Co
Odisie				
10 Jeddah..	Suez	30-6-19	..	T M & Co
11 Clan Lindsay ..	Glasgow	4-7-19	..	J Finlay & Co
2 Hermelin	Hongkong	30 6 19	..	R I M
12 Nore ..	Calcutta	29 6 19	..	M M . Co
13 Jehangir.	Yokohama	28-6-19	..	D & I M
14 Sarjora	[illegible]	14 7- 9	..	M M . Co
15 Ismalia .	Calcutta	15 7 19	..	M M & Co
Outside Varsova ..	Suez	28-6 19	..	M M Co
16 War Loch	N F	1-7 9	..	R I M
17 War Isis.	London	18-7-19	..	D & I M

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Graf Shongano	N F	N F	..	J Finlay & Co

EXPORT.

S. S. City of Corinth for Liverpool:—61 bales goat hair, 38 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, C. L. Sajan and Co.; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

S. S. City of Corinth for Marseilles:—172 cwts. liquorice roots,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 29.

The Indian Guild of Science and Technology. Annual Meeting at Morarji Hall, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	00	10	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	12	00
Madras Mail	9	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	6	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	6	25	20	45
Khandwar Express	7	30	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Society will be held at the office of the Society (Khandke's Building), to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

VILE PARLE LITERARY UNION.

A meeting of the Union will be held in the School-hall, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. G. D. Bhatt will introduce the subject, "The Education of the Poor should be the Duty of the Higher Classes."

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha a lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. B. Deshpande, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Morarji Hall, on "Swadeshi."

Mahatma Gandhi will preside.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood. Mr. J. C. Tarapore will deliver a lecture to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, on "Our Fire Temple", when all are cordially invited.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Provisional Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to consider the draft of the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The annual general meeting of the general body of members of the Guild will be held at Sheth Morarji Goculdas Hall, (The Guild Reading Room), to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.). It will be followed by a lecture by Mr. B. Das, A.M.I.E.E., B.Sc., on "Electricity and its economic application in India."

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a formal discussion will be held on "The Present Exchange Situation", to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. B. F. Madon. Mr. J. B. Petit will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BROTHERHOOD.

At to-morrow's meeting a lecture will be delivered in Marathi by Mr. Michael E. Roheker, on "Manavi Jivit", at 4 o'clock in the institutions premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

Hebrew Classes are regularly held on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7-30 to 8-30 under the auspices of the above Institution. Those willing and anxious to learn should take advantage of these free classes.

CRUSHED BETWEEN IRON DOORS.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest touching the death of Saligram Narayan, a clerk, aged 35, an employee in the docks. On Thursday evening when the sepoys were closing the iron gates of No. 8 Alexandra Dock, one door could not be easily closed and coolies were called in to help. The door was then pushed by two men at one end and the deceased in the centre when the door left the rail and fell inward, and the deceased was crushed. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death

CHILD FATALITY.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of a Mahomedan child, aged 11 months, Mahomed Ameer Suleman, residing in Ghelabhai Street. When on Thursday evening Ramji Tukaram was driving his cart through the street fully loaded when the deceased was seen a pace or two distant. The street was wide enough for one cart only and the cart passed over the child, and it died soon after. The jury returned a verdict of death and added that they were of the opinion that the fatality was the direct result of the carelessness of the mother in leaving the child, 11 months old, unattended in the narrow thoroughfare.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 8th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Gundisan."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE.

In "Mrs. Slacker", the Pathe film which will be substituted for "Peggy" at the Empire Theatre this evening, and continued all the week, Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale are to be seen in a good story. Miss Hulette has been climbing fast and "Mrs. Slacker" shows her at her best. Creighton Hale, the well known Pathe Star, who has scored by his work in "The Iron Claw" and "The Seven Pearls" the two serials, is co-starred with Miss Hulette in the feature. Hobart Henley directed it and shares credit for the many artistic qualities which distinguish it. Paul Clerget, the famous French pantomime, artist, is another prominent member of the cast, Anges Johnston wrote the story.

"Mrs. Slacker" is the tale of the love of a rich young man for a charming little orphan girl brought up in poverty. This love culminates in a secret marriage, which is proposed by the man in order to avoid the draft. When the young wife finds out his cowardice she shames him into doing his duty and the way and the will once found, shows that her husband has buried his yellow streak after all.

The picture is full of heart interest, with much delightful "kid" stuff. It is distinguished with its lighting and photographic effects. "Two Scrambles"—a comic—and Pathe's Gazette complete the programme.

IMPERIAL.

"Winning Grandmama" is the title of the newest Pathe-play in which winsome Baby Marie Osborne is starred and which will be shown to-night at the Imperial Cinema.

The new play offers this clean and thoroughly unspoiled little girl a fine opportunity for her talents. "Sunny, smiling Sammy", the cute little coloured boy, who has been appearing in recent Marie Osborne pictures is here again and what he does to a perfectly good grand piano is enough to get a laugh out of a mummy and must be seen to be appreciated.

The programme includes Pathe Gazette and a comedy by Luke.

Next week the Imperial will show the biggest picture of the season entitled "To-Day" and featuring Florence Reed.

EXCELSIOR.

"A Submarine Pirate" and "Gussle's Rival Jonnah" are two films to be exhibited at the Excelsior Theatre this evening, for the week in place of "Womanhood." The subjects are humorous and the Excelsior Theatre will be all smiles evening and night with comic pictures before dinner and Sydney James Company afterwards. The former film deals with a plot to attack a steamer laden with gold. The plotters are robbed of their plans and a waiter proceeds to carry out the attack only to make a great muddle of the business ultimately getting swallowed by a very big fish.

WEST-END.

The Four-Week Serial "Ultus" has evidently made a good impression on the Cinema-going public, during the past three weeks, as is evinced by the fact that the West-End Cinema, where this interesting film is screened is being largely patronised throughout this month. The fourth episode of this his Mystery-Adventure Man is explicit in the "Haunted House". The story is a thrilling one—the abduction of a child heiress by greedy relatives and her eventual rescue, through thick and thin, by Ultus

HOMEWARD PASSENGER.

The following is a list of passengers sailing by s.s. Plassy, to-day:—

Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. Barbour, Mr. J. W. Bennett, Mr. Boyle, Mr. W. J. Brett, I.C.S., Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. W. J. Burrows and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, Mr. J. Clark, Dr. A. G. P. Cunha, de Freitas, Rebiero, H. E. Senhor J. Senhora and 4 children, Mrs. Eggar, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ferrer, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Maj.-Genl. H. F. E. Freeland, Mr. F. S. Grimston, C.I.E., Mr. J. D. Guise, Mr. D. T. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hamilton, Mrs. G. A. Hare, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harrop, Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, I.C.S., Brig.-Genl. H. Isacke, Mr. and Mrs. S Jackman and 2 children, Mrs. C. W. Jimby and child, Miss M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lister and 2 children, Miss I. Marsden, Mr. Meason, Mrs. J. M. Miller, Mr. K. K. R. K. M. Nair, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mrs. E. Parker, Mr. Pearson, Mr. H. Pfister, Mr. P. R. Rayaningar, Mrs. Robertson, child and infant, Mr. Ruther, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Tomlinson and child, Mr. T. Walsh, Mrs. J. S. Westerdale, child, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs. J. Woods and child, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. H. L. Wright, Mr. C. W. Young, Mr. G. H. Coyne, Mr. K. H. Vakil, Mr. G. A. Clark, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Black, Mr. P. Robinson, Raja Venkata Raghava, Col. P. N. Leslie, Mr. F. W. Lace, Mr. Cameron, Rev. Despartures, Mr. Willis, Mrs. K. W. Barlee, Mr. T. Scotland, Mr. Viola, Mr. J. H. Denham, Mr. K. Pakil, Mr. A. T. Clark, Mr. Howorth, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. J. H. Carter, Mr. Bert, Mr. W. H. Mullett, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Rev. Hacker, Mrs I. H. and 2 Misses, Mr. Donnison, Mr. J. A. Winfield, Lt. N. W. Wale, and Mr. Robertson.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Thursday was 131 as against 174 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 2 deaths, and small-pox 1 attack and 1 death on Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

The following copy of the weather telegram received from the Meteriologist Department, Simla:—

"Conditions more surpicious this morning. storm may be forming near latitude sixteen longtitude sixty-eight.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

It is notified by the Cotton Contracts Board that with the exceptions noted below all Bank Holidays (declared by the Government of Bombay as such) during 1919, shall be observed by members as close Holidays.

EXCEPTIONS.

October 22, 23, and 24. On these days the rooms will be closed but trading will be permitted. Rule 25-A, relating to business hours will be suspended during these 3 days.

December, 24, 25, and 26.—December 24 will not be observed as a holiday. The rooms will be open for arbitrations and appeals on Saturday, December, 27th.

ARABS AND MESOPOTAMIAN CULTURE.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1919 when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi occupied the chair.

The following papers were then read:—

1. "A Khasi Ætiological Folktale," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.
2. "The Worship of the Goddess Andhesvari," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.
3. "The Influence of Mesopotamian Culture upon the Arabs" by Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

The following is the *resume* of the last named paper:—

Reading the paper, Dr. Modi said of the paper of Dr. C. G. Seligman, in January-June number of the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain on "The Physical Character of the Arabs" suggested to him the subject of this paper which had a twofold object:—(1) A brief notice of Dr. Seligman's paper, with a view to draw the attention of the members to the influence of Mesopotamia on Arabia and (2) to present a few notes from a Parsee point of view, from old Persian books on the subject of the influence of Persia upon the Arabs.

A nation, people, or race may have, at one time, a particular physical character, but in the course of time, by a long admixture with other races that character may change.

Dr. Seligman says that "the traditional Arab of the text-books is Dolichecephalic, with a fine oval face;—a type, etc., which often assumes an almost ideal beauty. Yet a glance at the literature shows as many broad-headed as long-headed or even perhaps more of the former. Now, the question is: "How is it that Southern Arabia has a predominantly broad-headed population?" The reply is that South Arabia, being an incense producing country from the earliest times, as shown among other sources, by references to the trade in the Old Testament (Ezekial, Jeremiah and Isaiah), came into contract via Mesopotamia with many broad-headed people. South-Arabian inscriptions of the 8th century B.C. point to those early trade connections. Yemen (Arabia Felix) which formed the most important part of South Arabia, had relations with Asia Minor even by the way of the desert, which was in those early times not so much dessicated as now. When Nashirwan Adal (the Just, Chosrues I) for whom prophet Mahomed said, that he was proud that he was born during the reign of a just king like him, conquered South Arabia, his army once marched through the desert and suppressed a rebellion there. A large number of Arabs then were Jewish in religion. It was the dynasty of the Christian Abyssinians that he had to throw once. There was at Yemen a line of Zoroastrian governors.

Among the nations that had some influence upon the physical character and the culture of the Arabs, one was the Persian nation, which, according to Firdousi Macoudi and Tabari had come into contact with the Arabs from very early times—times which one may call even prehistoric. According to Firdousi, Faridun, the early Peshdadian king, had married his sons to the three daughters of the then Arab king of Yemen. This statement is supported by several Pahlavi writings, like the Pahlavi Pendidad, Dinkard, Madigan-i Si Yum and Shatroiha-i Airan. According to Tabari, Minocheher, a descendent of Faridun whom he makes a contemporary of Moses, subdued the Arabs under their King Araish who had gone to India from where after some fight he brought riches to Yamen and also to Azarbaizan, where on a rock he inscribed his name and an account of his feats. One of the Arab kings of the dynasty known as the Tobas is said to have carried an expedition further east to China via Kabul, and the northern frontiers of India. On his return journey from China an Arab army of about 12,000 men whom he had left in Tibet to protect his retreat, in case he was defeated, remained for good there, as he after his victory in China returned by another route, and Tabari adds that there are many Tibetans who are descended from these Arab soldiers.

Among the various causes that led to the downfall of the Roman Empire, one was its constant war with the Persians. In inciting this war, the Arabs had a hand. Some Arab tribes lived under the sugerainty of the Roman Empire and some under that of the Persian Empire. Their tribal feuds led both the empires to fight on behalf of their feudatory people. The long wars of the Romans and the Persians weakened both the nations which fell at the hands of the Arabs in their subsequent inroads.

CATTLE RELIEF AT JETALSAR.

A correspondent from Jetalsar writes:—

The Mahajan of Jetalsar C. S., gratefully accepts the donations given by the following charitable persons of Bombay to the cattle Relief Fund. Rs. 50 Sheth Vasanji Devkaran Bombay Rs. 26, Joshi Mulji Mahandas on behalf of Poshkaran community of Bombay.

It is earnestly hoped that many other charitable and rich Shethias will follow their example and assist us in our undertaking.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. Abhechand Kalidan, a local leading member of the Mahajan for the zeal he has evinced in such a good and charitable cause.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The activity of both monsoon currents increased considerably yesterday and rainfall has extended over greater part of the peninsula and along the foot of the Himalayas, from Bengal into the Punjab. Raintail has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, west coast of the peninsula, Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad; local in submontane United Provinces, Central Provinces and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Punjab, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, Akyab, Sibsagar and Shillong one and half inches, Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri two, Darjeeling, Balasore and Sambalpore one, Gorakhpur, a half, Bahraich two, Simla one and half, Ludhiana a half, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa two, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum and Bijapur one and a half, Ahmednagar and Parbhani three, Gurbarga and Hyderabad Deccan two, Mercara one.

The temperature still remains high on the North-west Frontier and has also risen very much above normal in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Allahabad, the highest temperatures recorded yesterday being one hundred and twelve degrees at Peshawar, 110 at Allahabad, Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-east India and in the United Provinces.

After a brake of ten days, monsoonish conditions reappeared at Nagpur since yesterday. Yesterday and this morning, it rained moderately. Cotton sowing is going on briskly.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MALEE

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REFUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday Major F. J. W. Porter appeared to show reason why the case of assault brought against him by Sir Cowasji Jehangir's malie Baboo Vithoo, should not be transferred to the Esplanade Police Court to be tried by Mr. Khairaz, the acting third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Payne, solicitor with Mr. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. K. C. Dutt Barrister-at-law with Mr. Nariman, pleader, appeared to oppose the application of transfer, on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Payne at the outset said that his ground for making the application for transfer was that it was a petty case of assault and had already occupied two hearings and it was only waste of public time to have the whole case heard over again before the acting fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The learned magistrate thereupon remarked that such petty cases ought to be disposed of in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Payne then said that three prosecution and four defence witnesses have already been examined and only the evidence of Mr. Marzban, who was at present out of Bombay, remained to be taken. He contended that the real issue in the case was whether the accused had frightened and struck the complainant or not. He could not know what Mr. Marzban's evidence had to do with the case, as Mr Marzban was called upon to bear witness of an alleged conversation which he had with Lady Jehangir.

MR. DUTT OPPOSES TRANSFER.

Mr. Dutt contended that his main ground for opposing the transfer was that Sir Cowasji had admitted in the witness box that he was financing the prosecution and had instructed his solicitors and was taking an active part in the case and that Mr. Khairaz was acquainted, and on friendly terms, with Sir Cowasji Jehangir that he (Mr. Khairaz) had offered him a seat in his own chamber when he (Sir Cowasji) came to the Court as a witness. He (Mr. Dutt) knew once King Edward had to come in the Witness box and he was treated as a witness, but it seemed strange why Sir Cowasji should have been treated otherwise than a witness. He said he was also informed that Mr. Khairaz, Sir Cowasji and his son were members of the same club and that Mr. Khairaz's brother-in-law, Sir Fazulbhoy, was on intimate terms with Sir Cowasji and his son. He further argued that it was not for Mr. Payne to say whether Mr. Marzaban's evidence was going to affect the case or not, and besides they had to call Sir Cowasji Jehangir again to prove certain documents. He then showed that Mr. Khairaz had not taken any notes of the last two hearings and therefore could not be expected to remember all the evidence after that lapse of time. It was also shewn that there was bias in the mind of Mr. Khairaz in having shewn every favour to Sir Cowasji.

The magistrate then asked whether there was any grave of the complaint grounded.

Major Porter thereupon said that he was ever ready to apologise if Sir Cowasji Jehangir was prepared to give an undertaking that the three nuisances complained of would be removed immediately.

"REQUESTING, BESEECHING AND APPEALING."

Mr. Dutt added that his client was an humble gentleman and had been constantly writing to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, requesting him, beseeching him and appealing to his humanity not to annoy him (Major Porter) by creating the nuisances complained of. He said his client did not deny the fact of having entered Sir Cowasji's compound and having taken the buckets. He emphatically said that his client was ever ready to give even an undertaking not to do anything ungentlemanly. His client who was an aged gentleman, an English-man a Major whose look-out it was to save lives, never wanted to threaten Sir Cowasji Jehangir's malee with murder. It was simply ridiculous to think so. He said his client had always been a gentleman of humble disposition and would remain so if he is not inhumanly provoked, as even a pet dog would bark out if it be kicked.

His worship pitied that a petty case of that kind could not be settled amicably and said that he had forwarded Major Porter's affidavit to Mr. Khairaz for his remarks and Mr. Khairaz admitted of being on friendly terms with Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He further observed that there was nothing irregular in the orders that Mr. Khairaz had passed. He (Mr. Khairaz) was within his rights to accommodate Sir Cowasji in his chambers. But however, in view of the fact that Sir Cowasji and Mr. Khairaz were friends he preferred to refuse the application for transfer; and decided that the case should go before Mr. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

MEMORIAL FOR RELEASE OF BABU KALINATH ROY.

FURTHER LIST OF SIGNATURES.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar.
Mr. C. M. Cursetji.
Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar.
Mr. N. M. Joshi.
Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar.
Mr. G. B. Velkar.

DAIWADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

The twenty-fifth annual general gathering and the Silver Celebration of the Daiwadnya Cricket Club will be held in the hall of Mr. Raoji P. J. Shunkershett, at Pallow Road, Girgaum, to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. J. A. Madan, B.A., I.C.S., will distribute the prizes and present the Silver Jubilee Cup of the Club to Mr. Krishnarao Sadashive Pitale.

The Mail Steamer Nellore which left Bombay on 24th ultimo arrived London on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

AUTOMOBILE NUISANCE AT GAMDEVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the information of the parties concerned, I give here under copies of conditions imposed by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on the Lessees holding plots in their Gamdevi Estate of which plots Nos. 83 and 84 form parts. Messrs. Ford Company's show-room and work-shops are constructed on these plots.

On the 8th April, 1908, I agreed at a public auction to take a 999 years' lease of plot No. 90 situate at the junction of the Harvey Road and Hughes Road, and one of the conditions then imposed was that "No part of the said premises shall be used as public stables, work-shops, workplaces or for storage of old building materials." Then another condition in the said Agreement was that "Buildings erected on the Gamdevi Estate shall be used only for residential purposes with the exception of the buildings to be erected on Plots 28 to 34, 36 to 39, 57 to 59, 61 to 63, 80 and 81, which may be used for shops, offices or residential purposes, the buildings to be erected on the various plots shall consist of a ground and not more than two upper floors." It can, therefore, be seen that on no plot in the Gamdivi Estate there was intended to be a work-shop or a workplace. Even in the printed Agreement Forms that came in use for the leases taken by application to the Board of Trustees, the Lease Clause No. 11 clearly defines. "To use the—only and in particular not to use the said premises or any part thereof or permit the same to be used as a public house or liquor shop or for any business, trade, occupation or purpose whatsoever other than as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Board and not at any time to permit stables, factories, work-shops, workplaces or the storage of old building materials on the demised land and not to do or suffer to be done on the said premises anything which may be or become noisome, injurious or offensive to the tenants of any adjoining houses."

How far all the above conditions have been observed by the very Board who have imposed them on their tenants was to some extent commented upon at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation before whom the complaint about the nuisance caused by Messrs. Ford Company's work-shop was brought.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

Chowpatty, June 27.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of the town and that certain cars of theirs were damaged, the facts which are not all disputed. But the question is—who caused the damage: They have entirely failed to prove that. This claim is not resisted because the rate-payers are not able to pay that penalty sum to the Company which they can buy over and over again. If the Tramways Company had appealed to the rate-payers by way of charity, he was sure, the rate-payers might have considered their request. But when the Company claimed it through a Court of Law then, surely the rate-payers would strongly resist it because it carried with it a dark stigma in which this penalty is imposed. They wanted to resist it on principle because if the locality was made to pay the damages it would be a stigma on them.

MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

He would challange any one to point out only five persons belonging to Charni Road, having taken part in the disturbances there. The only misfortune of the locality was that it was so situated that crowds coming from other parts of the town to proceed to Chowpatty to attend the great meeting that evening had to pass through Charni Road at those junctions and it was the moving crowds going towards Chowpatty that had done the mischief. It was admitted that Charni Road was a respectable locality and that mischief was done by the moving crowds and still in the claim the largest amount that is Rs. 2,800 out of a total of Rs. 4,000 was demanded from that locality. That showed how unjust and unequitable the whole arrangement and calculation was. As for instance, amongst the persons who held property on the Road between the West End Cinema and the Portuguese Church, was Sir Balchandra Krishna who also lives there and could any one suggest that gentleman had any connection with the riot or that he had even sympathy with the movement (?) and still he would have to bear a large portion of the burden simply because he happened to own property there. It was preposterous to suggest that.

AN IMPUTATION AGAINST BANIAS.

Further an imputation was made against Banias it was a well-known fact that Banias were always peace loving and law-abiding citizens. Therefore the only claim that could be made was against the one house referred to by Inspector Spiers and the claim against the whole locality be disallowed.

The Court:—Have you any alternative scheme? Why should not they pay at least some thing?

Mr. Nariman answered that the persons who made the disturbance and damage had to pay nothing while innocent citizens were called upon to pay the penalty. He suggested that some penalty could be inflicted upon the inmates of the particular house referred to by Mr. Spiers.

TRAMWAY COMPANY NOT FREE FROM BLAME.

Mr. Vibhakar then said that he represented four persons some of whom were Banias. He then said, as regards the damage the Tramway Company also was not free from blame in as much as they did not avoid it by stopping the running of cars when they apprehended the riot. He said even the ordinary Victoria drivers and taxi d... they apprehended... Mr. Baluhhai T... be proved that ... tween the rate-p... it had been proved... fied to be demand...

His worship the... now over and the... to the Governmen...

SEQUEL TO BOMBAY DISTURBANCE

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

ARE RATEPAYERS TO SUFFER?

Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the inquiry on Friday in regard to the claim for damages made by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., against the ratepayers of Bombay through the Bombay Municipality for damages caused to their rolling-stock in the disturbances which took place on the 11th April last. The claim was for the following amounts in the different localities: Charni Road, Rs. 2,872-6-0; Nagdevi and Abdul Rehman Street, Rs. 1,146-14-0; Corner Grant Road, Rs. 207-2-0; Kalbadevi Road, Rs. 28-4-0; and Duncan Road, Rs. 6; the total being Rs. 14,801-14-0.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Tramway Company. Mr. N. B. Vibhakar with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the ratepayers of Charni Road and Kalbadevi sections, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai for the ratepayers of Abdul Rehman and Nagdevi Streets.

Mr. Fraser, of the Tramway Company, examined, said he had no personal knowledge about the damage done at Charni Road. He admitted that Charni Road locality is inhabitated by respectable people and not by the class of people who took part in the riots.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vibhakar the witness said he could not say whether the damage of Charni Road could have been avoided if the running of the cars had been stopped earlier.

Inspector Spiers deposed that Charni Road was in his section. He remembered on the 11th March, heavy damage was done to the tram cars at Charni Road. Cars were standing in a line from the West-End Cinema to the Portuguese Church. He saw the trams were upset (*sic*) glasses were broken and stones were thrown at the cars. He said he was informed that people from both sides of the road were throwing stones from their house on the top of the car.

CHARNI ROAD—A PEACEFUL LOCALITY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman. Mr. Spiers said he did not actually see people throwing stones, but he found stones on the cars. He arrested some Banias, at Charni Road, belonging to Mulji Jetha Market.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman he (Mr. Spiers) admitted that the inhabitants of Charni Road were peace-loving people. He then said that through Charni Road passes Sandhurst Road towards Chowpatty. There was a meeting on that evening at Chowpatty and lots of people from the interior of the city were going towards Chowpatty to attend the meeting. People going towards Chowpatty had to go through the corner where Sandhurst Road meets Charni Road. He noticed all roadism at that corner. None of the arrested persons were the inhabitants of Charni Road. From his experience he could say the inhabitants of Charni Road took part in the riot. The people at the corner of Girgaum Back Road and Charni Road were crying out to the passengers to get down from the tram cars. Some people came to him and pointing out a building at the corner, said that some people were throwing stones from the top of that building. He could not say whether the people of the neighbouring buildings threw stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vibhakar. Mr. Spiers said he had located the building pointed out to him, but he did not prosecute anybody from that building. He then said at Charni Road he asked the tramway men to stop the cars at 6 p.m. The crowds were going to Chowpatty meeting since 5 p.m.

MR. SPIERS' KNOWLEDGE OF BANIAS.

Questioned by the Court the witness said the people shouting to passengers were (Bania) Hindus; there was no Mussalman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Spiers said he could easily point out the Banias because they had peculiar features. But he could not describe what those features were like. He could point out that Mr. Balubhai was a Bania. He said there were people wearing caps and clothes like Mr. Gandhi so he took them for Banias. He could not make out Kshatriyas, Brahmins, Patidars and Patels. He could point out only Banias.

ALLEGED CHARGE ON BANIAS.

Mr. Vicaji then addressing the Court said that that was an enquiry to be held under the Act 145, before his Worship as the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the City and that under the sub-section 2 of the same Act his Worship was to make the necessary enquiry and submit a report to the Government. Mr. Vicaji further said that he thought it right to request his Worship to make such recommendations to the Government as his Worship might think fit to exempt from liability any persons who had not taken part in the unlawful assemblies. He submitted that on the Bania community residing in Charni Road and on such other communities as had been proved to have taken part in the rioting in other localities an additional tax should be levied to make good the damage done to the Company.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

Mr. Nariman, then addressing the Court remarked that this was an extraordinary procedure perhaps the first time in the history of Bombay that such a claim is made by a private company. It is after all a penal section and therefore it is incumbent on this Court to construe it very strictly in this

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

"The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars."

The Quality of Daimler Engineering is fully proved on active service. From the commencement of the War the entire output has been requisitioned by Government. War experience confirms, beyond all question, that the reliability and continuity of service of Daimler stands supreme.

The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new Car after the War, is not only patriotic—he is wise.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Showrooms: Apollo Bunder, Telegrams: "Chain."

SAJAN & Co.

FOR

ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED FLOORING
MARBLE

TILES.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS and JEWELLERS.

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

Nos. 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. } Tele. No. 1795

LET US SUPPLY YOUR WANTS

We have large stocks of:—Boots and Shoes, Provisions, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc., which we supply

AT MODERATE RATES

Come and inspect our goods now. Prompt attention given to up-country orders, which are executed by V. P. P.

THE BRITISH PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES

239, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS

(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.)

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious moral and others. In three vols., in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Re. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.

Postage in all extra. All in English.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

Pleader, High Court, DUMAS (near Surat).

Largest Stock in India.

Gems Jewellery of of All sorts—Indian & Parisian make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANT,

25, Church Gate Street BOMBAY.

And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

[redacted] WEATHER [redacted] LARGE [redacted] chund [redacted] BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

(A.C. & D.C. 1 to 30 B.H.P.)

Always in Stock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,

48, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

NERVE FOOD

VIROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

(VERO)

is highly recommended in:—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers,

Unlike TEA and COFFEE, VEROCACAO is not a stimulant but a nutrient. It exercises a powerful and healthy stimulating effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

Sole Agents—

T. M. THAKORE & Co.,

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks of India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts an Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor, Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

A Hugh Fresh Stock of Motor Tyres-Tubes of known Makes, all Accessories, Novelties and Spares ever available at favourable rates.

RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED,

Lamington Road, Bombay.

(Telegrams: "Removorks.")

(Mofussil orders promptly executed.)

CARPETS

Save middleman's profits, by buying direct from the manufacturer, 100 exquisite and charming designs to select from. Inspection solicited. Mofussil orders executed per V.P.P. Money refunded on all goods not approved. Corded and plain China silk for gents' suits and ladies' dresses available at wholesale rates.

V. G. MAHARAJ,

125, Corner Esplanade and Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CB775

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS.

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains Portland Cements, etc., etc.

MARBLE TILES AND SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES

THE

TOY EMPORIUM

A large and varied assortment of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ORIGINAL

N. S. MISTRY,

SHOP & SHOW-ROOM,

No. 5, Saraswaty Mahal.

Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Pay us a visit TO-DAY.

CB862

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

82, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations, a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCKS OF

ABBOTS WATER PROOFS,

In different colours and sizes; prices varying from Rs. 39-8 to Rs. 53.

Also at moderate rates:—

Shirts, Collars, Beautiful rubber-lined ties, Socks, Straw Hats, English belts and helmets, Sweaters, Singlets, Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Kerchiefs, Ladies' Leather Bags, Battersby Silver Grey Felt Hats, Perfumery, etc., etc.

Up-country orders are executed with utmost care and promptness.

N.B.—Our shop remains closed on Saturdays.

TORCATO JOHN & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

PRAG MAHAL, Dhobi Talao BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 28th June, 1919.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON.

A brief message from Madras states that a deputation of six gentlemen consisting of planters and Government officials is expected at Ootacamund from Ceylon to discuss with the Madras Government "the questions connected with cooly emigration to Ceylon and the improvement of labour conditions." The genesis of this somewhat mysterious deputation is to be found in what the "Hindu" of Madras has aptly described as the "Purdah" Commission which the Government of Ceylon appointed some time ago to investigate into the conditions of labour in Ceylon. This Commission sat behind closed doors and has, it seems, made some recommendations about the nature of which the public of Ceylon are still kept in the dark. From a letter of a Ceylon correspondent published in the "Hindu" it is not difficult to understand why so much secrecy was observed in regard to the Commission. Labour as such, whether Indian or Ceylonese, had no voice on the Commission, which was composed wholly of planters and Government officials, who, no doubt, were quite satisfied that the interests of labour were safe in their hands. We are not sure whether even the non-official public of Ceylon, excluding the semi-official European planting interest, had any representation on that body. The atmosphere of secrecy with which the whole business is being shrouded does not inspire confidence that the problem is being faced in a just and proper way.

India is vitally interested in the problem of Ceylon labour and cannot let matters drift in the manner the Ceylon Government are allowing it to do. There are over five lakhs of Indian labourers on the Ceylon plantations who are wholly voiceless. We have in these columns brought to light more than once the harsh and serf-like conditions in which these labourers are forced to pass their days on the plantations. The "Hindu's" correspondent has quoted two typical cases recently decided in the Ceylon courts, showing how very hard it has become for Indian labourers to get justice done to them. In one of these cases, Nagappen, a labourer, was charged with quitting service without notice. The accused pleaded guilty and stated "that he left the estate as he was ill and there was no one to look after him." The magistrate sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the court. The Supreme Court of Ceylon, however, on an appeal by the employer, enhanced the punishment to two weeks' imprisonment, Justice Schnieder remarking in his judgment: 'I am unable to follow the learned magistrate's reason for imposing the 'very light' sentence. Obviously the excuse pleaded by the accused is not true." Did his lordship sufficiently enquire into the fact or otherwise of the labourer's illness? The trying magistrate was in a better position to judge and he was satisfied that the lighter sentence would meet the ends of justice. But the Supreme Court wanted to inflict an exemplary punishment and dismissed, we think wrongly, the excuse of illness as untrue. In another case an ex-chairman of the Pasara Planters' Association charged a labourer with neglecting to obey orders. From a close examination of the facts it is clear that the execution of the order was almost a physical impossibility, there being no sufficient time left to him to carry out the various items required of him. This much was actually admitted in the court by the "Kangany" who superintended the accused's work. It also transpired in evidence that nineteen other men also had refused to carry out the order owing to its physical impossibility. Still, the magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 10 or in default ten days' rigorous imprisonment. He also made the following remarks in his judgment: "It is, I think, high time that legislation specifying the terms of the work and the mutual obligations of employer and employed on the lines of factory legislation in England were introduced in Ceylon." Apparently the magistrate does not think that the Ceylon labour ordinances are harsh enough! We doubt, however, whether the penalties provided in the English factory legislation are so terrible as he imagines. He forgets that there are adequate safeguards provided in British legislation in the interests of labour, which are absent in the Ceylon legislation.

The planting community of Ceylon is, no doubt, alarmed at the agitation in India and Ceylon against the rule of absolutism they have been so long enjoying on the plantations. But the "coolies" too have their rights which civilized Governments must recognise, and Government must see that they are respected by the employers of labour. We cannot allow five lakhs of human beings to live in conditions of semi-slavery. We want to know what things are being done behind the purdah of secret Commissions in the name of employers' rights. The Government of India should insist on the immediate publication of the Ceylon Labour Commission's Report and the draft ordinance before they entertain any proposal from the Ceylon Government. Also in any settlement of the problem the total abolition of imprisonment for labour offences must be a primary condition. Labour in Ceylon must also be adequately represented on the Legislative Council.

Notes of the Day.

Surrender-not Reuter.

Von Reuter may be a German of consummate ability; but he is a poor diplomat,—as the excuse he offers for his exploit will not induce any feelings of friendliness from those whom he has treacherously outwitted. He says that he was merely obeying the orders of his late Majesty, the Kaiser, in seeing that the German fleet never surrendered. Does von Reuter imagine that the German fleet never surrendered? The Kaiser used to be very flambuoyant regarding the destiny of his armies and his fleet in ancient days, and we know that he was wont to declare that his forces were invincible and never to surrender. If the German navy sank with flags flying in an encounter in the open sea, the order of the Kaiser to which von Reuter did such mournful reverence, would have been gloriously fulfilled. The fact is that the German fleet did surrender, the final token of its collapse being the manner in which it was escorted by the British fleet to Scapa Flow. However, we think that it is sorry comfort for British critics to reflect that the loss represents so much happy riddance, because it will not be easy for them to escape the humiliating thought that the German sailors got the better of British supervision.

The Crux of Reform.

The interview which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea gave to the "Observer" confirms the view that in talking about reform and judging the Reform Bill the crucial test is to be found in the measure of the budget-control granted to the popular councils. The Reform Report contained a strong curtailment of the right in the certification power of the Governor with reference to the needs of the reserved subjects as estimated by the Governor-in-Council. We have shown that the Bill contemplates a further whittling down of the power which the Council ought to have. The experiment of "diarchy", Mr. Banerjea contended, was not impracticable, the appealing consideration being its device as a purely transitional measure. But it is rather puzzling to be asked to find encouragement on the ground that "a disguised form of diarchy existed under the present unified administrative system owing to the overlapping of departments." Mr. Banerjea stakes his hope in the belief that the Governor would be in a position to coordinate sections of the administration. We do not understand why Mr. Banerjea's optimism touching this arrangement should forbid him from advocating an experiment of full autonomy for advanced provinces.

Gott Strafe Montagu!

The "Englishman" would not forgive Mr. Montagu, the "political charlatan" who has been responsible for all this plague of constitutional reform in India. With guileless pertinacity, our contemporary is belabouring the Secretary of State as the author of the fatal pronouncement of August 20th. Why did he do it? If only he had flung away ambition, the Empire might have been saved! For we are told:—

> We have repeatedly pointed out that the announcement was made entirely without enquiry and by an ambitious Secretary of State whose irresponsibility had previously been proved upon several occasions; in a word, by a politician handicapped by ignorance but self-opinionated and self-assertive and letting the latter traits override that caution which would in a wiser man—in a statesman—have directed action.

A Primitive Plea

The "Englishman" might abuse the Secretary of State without fear of the recent press offensive, but it need not be inventive. The Declaration, it is well-known, was not due to the self-assertive and self-opinionated Mr. Montagu; it was a pronouncement of policy by the War Cabinet, and would have been issued by Mr. Chamberlain if it had not been for the accident of his resignation. In the same way, the inquiry in India on the invitation of the Viceroy, took place not through the diabolism of Mr. Montagu, as it was already contemplated at the time of Mr. Chamberlain. Oblivious of all these facts and consumed with hatred of the Secretary of State, the "Englishman" is still descanting on the unwisdom and non-binding character of the Declaration. This primitive plea has been given up even by the Indo-Britishers, who seeing that its denunciation did not pay turned to endorse it before attempting to defeat its purpose. If only Mr. Montagu would perfidiously disown the pronouncement, the "Englishman" would be happy and bless Mr. Montagu, as it did Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as another "Saviour of India".

The Punjab Enquiry.

"India" received by last mail writes:—

> We sincerely hope that the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the causes and phenomena of the recent disturbances in India will not, as has been suggested in some quarters, be left in the hands of the Viceroy. We have no quarrel at all with Lord Chelmsford, who, if acting upon his own initiative, would possess the trust of a large part of the public in India. Unfortunately, it is generally believed that he is largely amenable to the influence constantly exerted by the able Civilians around him, and if a commission of enquiry is to have the confidence of the general public, it ought to be appointed by the Secretary of State himself, and to be composed of men whose mere names will be a guarantee of fair play and disinterestedness. For the bureaucracy is on its trial, and it ought not to be the judge in its own cause.

Impeach Sir Michael.

The journal proceeds:

> Whilst we are on this subject, it is as well to speak plainly. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is just now out of employment, having handed over charge of the Punjab administration to Sir Edward Maclagan, who has to reap the whirlwind after Sir Michael has for six years sedulously sown the wind. But Sir Michael too, is on his trial, and his whole period of administration will be under judgment. In no circumstances, therefore, should he be given any official consolation until he has cleared himself. Strictly speaking, he should be impeached by Parliament for causing unrest and disaffection among His Majesty's loyal subjects, and depriving them of life and liberty. That this will not be done speaks ill for the sense of responsibility to their Indian fellow-subjects of the British people. But at least until he shall have been judged and cleared by the commission, he should receive no official preferment of any kind whatever. Lord Sydenham and his colleagues may be relied upon to give this ex-satrap the comfort of which he stands in need.

Dr. Sadler on Indian Education.

The mail papers have brought the report of a speech made at Leeds by Dr. Sadler, Chairman of the Indian Education Commission, which recently finished its labours. The recommendations of the Commission have not yet been published, but Dr. Sadler made it plain in his speech that the members were unanimous in their recommendations. One or two things indicative of the nature of the recommendations were hinted at by Dr. Sadler. He stated that India was looking for inspiration more and more to Universities of the type of the new Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Leeds Universities than to the old ones at Oxford and Cambridge. What India is longing for is, in Dr. Sadler's view, an education in which prominence will be given to the study of applied" and pure science by way of vocational training. "so that in conjunction with the industries, with the State, and with the representatives of labour, we may serve the cause of industrial advance." Dr. Sadler did not, however, disguise the opinion that, whether in England or India, a liberal education was an essential thing for citizenship. But in India, the almost wholly literary education that is being given in the name of liberal education has been undermining the capacity of Indians for practical work. It is a matter for deep satisfaction that at the head of the Education Commission there was an expert, who was intimately in touch with a first-rate modern English University and who was, therefore, qualified to show up the defects of the Indian educational system. We await the recommendations of the Sadler Commission with keen interest.

"P. R."

When the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye introduced a motion in the local Legislative Council last year, urging the adoption of the principle of proportional representation in the elections to the Council and local bodies, Lord Willingdon, we remember, raised a laugh by declaring that he was afraid that all the members present, including himself and excluding the mover of the resolution, did not understand a bit as to what proportional representation meant. The ex-Senior Wrangler, however, appeared to be quite earnest about it and went on to demonstrate to his colleagues the highly reasonable character of the principle of "P. R." But it was of no avail and the mildly-bored Council threw out the resolution without caring to understand what was at stake. The demand for "P. R.", however, is gaining ground. The French Senate, the other day, adopted the principle, by a majority of votes. In England Lord Parmoor is conducting an active campaign in its favour. He has introduced in the House of Lords a bill authorising the introduction of "P. R." in local elections. On the adoption of the system elections will be held triennially and will apply to the whole Council. Casual vacancies will, in the event of a contest, be filled by an election held by the method of the single transferable vote. It is also proposed that the members of local authorities who adopt the Act shall elect their aldermen by the proportional system. Authorities which adopt the Act may revert to the present system if after six years' experience they are not satisfied with the change.

The Depressed Classes Mission.

The Karnatak Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India is doing excellent work to judge from the report for 1918 just published. The Branch is conducting six day and night schools in Hubli alone, the average daily attendance in these schools being respectively 228 and 118. English is being taught in all the night schools and tailoring and carpentry classes have been opened in the day schools. Since the establishment of the Branch the advisability of starting at least one central industrial school for the Depressed Classes in each district has been steadily kept in view and a good beginning has been made in Hubli. The Superintendent of the Branch has submitted to the District Board of Dharwar, a scheme providing for instruction in seven industries viz., tailoring, carpentry, bookbinding, printing, masonry, painting and laundry, the initial and recurring expenses for which would be Rs. 4,000 each. A similar scheme has been submitted to the Bijapur Municipality.

Need of Financial Support.

The organisers of the Branch are also approaching the various Local Boards in the Karnatak with proposals to the latter to hand over their Panchama schools to be managed by the Branch. There appears to be reluctance in some quarters to accept this proposal, but since the Depressed Classes Mission Branch has now well established itself we think it can be safely entrusted with the task. The social side of the activities of the Branch also deserves mention. During the last influenza epidemic the Branch organised dispensaries and house-to-house visits by volunteers and was instrumental in affording prompt relief in hundreds of cases in Hubli and elsewhere. The Branch also helped many members of the depressed classes in securing loans from local cooperative credit societies to redeem old family debts. It is badly in need of funds, especially a building fund which is estimated at Rs. 10,000. In view of the excellent work it is doing all over the Karnatak, its appeal for help deserves a wide response.

MR. BANERJEA ON REFORM BILL.

BUDGET CONTROL-CRUX OF THE MATTER.

DIARCHY NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 27.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea interviewed by a representative of the "Observer" emphasised that the Moderates were anxious that the passage of the Reform Bill should not be delayed. There should be no deviation in a reactionary direction from the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme and there should be some measure of responsibility in the Central Government.

Mr. Banerjea declared that the recommendations contained in the Government of India's last despatch amounted to whittling down the scheme in some essentials. For instance, with regard to the budget control by the Legislative Council of provinces the recommendations of the Councils would not be binding as proposed in the Report. The control of the budget was the crux of the matter and educated India would deeply regret any departure from this important recommendation in the report.

With regard to diarchy, Mr. Banerjea contended that it was not impracticable. The gradual introduction of responsible government in the provinces would be impossible without diarchy which, moreover, would only be a transitional arrangement. A disguised form of diarchy existed under the present unified administrative system owing to the overlapping of departments. Yet there was no friction and there would be none in the dual system because the Governor would be in a position to coordinate sections of the administration.

CASTE DIFFICULTY GROTESQUELY MAGNIFIED.

Caste difficulty was grotesquely magnified. Caste differences were rapidly disappearing. Democratic customs would be stimulated by democratic institutions. When a number of people met in a common Council, feelings were created which must finally destroy the rigours of caste. It was said that the bulk of the Indians were illiterate, but in the words of Sir George Birdwood the Indian peasant inherited cultured traditions of his race extending over thousands of years and he was generally speeaking as capable as any other peasantry in the world.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

The Maharaja of Bikanir left London last night for the Peace Conference. He is anxious to return to India as soon as possible in response to urgent requests. It is unlikely therefore that he will return to London before sailing.

THEIR MAJESTIES RECEIVE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

Their Majesties to-day received the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Maharaj Kumar prior to their return to India.

MR MONATGU ON PEACE CONFERENCE WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

Mr. Montagu spent the week-end in Paris on the Peace Conference work.

LADY CHELMSFORD LEAVES FOR INDIA ON JUNE 27.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

Lady Chelmsford is leaving for India on June 27th, accompanied by the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp.

RELIEF OF MEN IN LIBERATED REGIONS.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA OFFERS 1,5000 FRANCS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

PARIS.—The Maharaja of Kapurthala through Lord Derby has sent to the Minister for the Liberated Regions 15,000 francs for the relief of the inhabitants in these regions to be used for the purchase of clothes and other necessities.

RT. REV. HENRY PAGET.

APPOINTED BISHOP OF CHESTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Paget, Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Bishop of Chester.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF PUNJAB EXECUTIONS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPLY TO DECCAN SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 26.

Sir Hormusji Wadia, President, the Deccan Sabha, has received a telegraphic reply from the Home Department of the Government of India informing him that the Government are unable to postpone the execution of prisoners convicted by Martial Law Commissons pending their appeals to the Privy council.

SOME REPLY TO REPRESENTATION FROM BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

With reference to the telegrams recently sent by the Secretaries of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the Bengal Civil Rights Committee, and the Bengal Moslem League, to his Excellency the Viceroy, requesting the postponement of the execution of the prisoners convicted by Martial Law Commissons pending appeals to the Privy Council, the Home Department of the Government of India have telegraphed to say that the Government were not prepared to defer execution.

DEVASTATING TORNADO AT FERGUS FALLS.

200 KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

FARGO (North Dakota).—It is reported that a tornado at the Fergus Falls, Minnesota, yesterday killed 200 people. It is said that 75 people are buried beneath a hotel.

REDUCED FREIGHTS.

TO BE MAINTAINED INDEFINITELY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

The "Times" understands that the reduced freights, which came into effect early in 1919, are being maintained indefinitely. The Indian lines are now prepared to contract on the present basis for three months.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PEACE TREATY.

MR. KNOX'S RESOLUTION SHELVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has shelved Mr. Knox's resolution to separate the League of Nations from the Peace Treaty.

CHOLERA AMONG PASSENGERS TO RANGOON.

STATEMENT IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

In reply to a question re. cholera among passengers to Rangoon, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation said on the afternoon of 18th June:—

The Port Health Officer reported to me through telephone that there was a large congregation of passengers for Rangoon by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer at Nos. 7 and 8 jetties and that a number of cases of cholera had occurred. These cases were removed to hospital. He considered this a serious menace to the health of the city and suggested that the segregation station at Surinam should be at once utilised for the accommodation of these passengers. This was arranged by the Health Officer working in concert with the Port Health Officer and the next day arrangements were completed for accommodating these passengers. The B. I. S. N. Company provided rations for them and rations were distributed with the assistance of some members of the Corporation staff and the staff of the Port Health Officer. The supply of tickets for passengers had been provided by the Company themselves. These arrangements were temporary due to the sudden opening of the depot and permanent arrangements are now being made for the management of the segregation depot. It is always the case that the passengers for Rangoon occupy the banks of the river near the Outram Ghat and jetties and to prevent this the Surinam depot was utilised as a temporary shelter.

I understand that a local gentleman has offered to pay the cost of erecting a Dharamsala building for 3rd class passengers for Rangoon and that this offer has been accepted.

COLLISION ON B. B AND C. I. RY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires from Nargarh as follows:—69 down goods collided with 76 up goods between Nargarh and Meghnagar at four hours this morning. Trains are expected to run through thirteen hours to-day.

SINKING OF GERMAN FLEET.

VON REUTER OWNS RESPONSIBILITY.

FORMS OF PENALTY SUGGESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 27.

The German fleet was sunk by the order of Rear-Admiral von Reuter a copy of whose instructions was found. He accepts the responsibility and says he read in a German newspaper that the armistice ended on June 26th and that he sunk the ships in accordance with the ex-Kaiser's orders early in the war never to surrender. It appears that von Reuter journeyed to Berlin some weeks ago on the plea of illness and soon returned.

According to an eye-witness each German ship hoisted the ensign at the mainmast. Most of them showed the Red Flag at the foremast. The spectacle of an army of rocking warships, one occasionally disappearing in a cloud of steam and spray was most remarkable. It was a big task to collect five thousand Germans swimming or in boats, many of which carried a white flag.

The officers were most arrogant when they boarded the British ships and one of them ordered his boatful of men to cheer. Another pointing said:—"See how the German navy goes down—flags flying." This was not true as the British boarded most ships hauling down flags. Six Germans were killed and 10 wounded by the firing.

The British fleet was at sea at the time and was promptly recalled. It is announced that the anchorage at Scapa is not seriously blocked. Most of the ships are lying in twenty fathoms. It is not proposed to salvage.

It is authoritatively stated that the conditions of internment of the fleet were laid down by the Inter-Allied Council. Hence the responsibility of placing the German crews on board rests equally with all the Allies. Some of the papers are most angry and talk of von Reuter being liable to the death penalty or imprisonment demanding that Germany should pay the value of the fleet and clear the Scapa harbour at her own cost. The general opinion, however, while condemning this breach of armistice regulations, is that the ships are a good riddance.

CONDEMNED BY GERMAN LEFT PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—A message from Berlin states that the sinking of the German fleet is condemned by the Left press but is praised by the Right. For example, the "Lokalanzeiger" speaks of the brave men preferring death to dishonour. The "Tageszeitung" says that the German navy has again made good to Germany's honour much of that in which it sinned against itself.

FRENCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

PARIS.—The newspapers are indignant at the sinking of the German fleet declaring that it again demonstrates that German promises cannot be kept. The papers protest against the proposal to admit Germany to the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment.

The "Matin" states that notes referring to the scuttling of the German warships have been presented to Baron von Lersner by Nudant.

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS OF INCONSISTENCY.

M. CLEMENCEAU REFUTES THE CHARGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

In his note refuting the allegations of inconsistencies made by the Germans in their note of June 20th, M. Clemenceau points out that the Allies did not state that the German railway lines in Shantung would not be regarded as the property of the German state if proof were forthcoming that they were private property.

On the contrary, the Allies regard these railway lines as public property. If, however, Germany establishes the fact that the German nationals possess interests therein such interests will be subjected to the application of the general principles laid down in the Treaty in this connection.

SETTLING OF HUNGARIAN QUESTION.

ENTENTE'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12 noon, June 27.

COPENHAGEN.—Vienna reports state that the Entente has decided finally to settle the Hungarian question shortly. The Entente troops commanded by a French General will be sent against Hungary partly via Vienna.

charge of the Royal Mounted Police.

WHOLE BORDER QUIET.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 25.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India, says:—

There is no change along the whole border which is generally quiet. Dakka reports a decrease in the tribal gatherings in Ningrahar.

RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD URGED

RESOLUTIONS AT PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

At a public meeting at the Town Hall presided over by Mr. B. Chakravarty, resolutions were passed condemning the administration of martial law in the Punjab, urging the recall of Lord Chelmsford, and condemning the Reform Bill as disappointing and unsatisfactory.

OPERATIONS WEST OF KHURD KHYBER.

LIVELY OCCURRENCE NEAR LANDI KHANA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

Telegraphing on Sunday the "Pioneer's" correspondent says:—Our troops who had been operating west of Khurd Khyber passed through our picquet line at half past nine on Friday evening. The enemy made no attempt to follow them up. Enemy casualties are believed to be thirty killed and twenty-five wounded.

In a message on Monday the special correspondent says:—There was a lively occurrence in the vicinity of Landi Khana yesterday. Our picquets consisting of about fifty men were marching up to their positions at about 6 a.m., when a heavy fire was poured into them by a gang of eighty to one hundred of the enemy. Our men suffered a few casualties. The tribesmen were well concealed and it was only with considerable difficulty that they were dislodged from their position. Troops were immediately sent to the assistance of the picquets and the enemy were dispersed suffering casualties. Occurrences of this kind are unavoidable in mountain warfare. The hills round Dakka are picquetted but it is comparatively easy to get round our flank especially at night owing to the rugged nature of the country. A number of Wahmands are known to be in the hills in the Dakka vicinity and the men who formed this ambush are most probably a gang isolated from the main body when the latter was put to flight on Friday after suffering severe losses.

AFGHAN HOSTILITIES.

FURTHR OFFERS OF HELP.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 25.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India, says:—

Further local offers of assistance in connection with Afghan operations have been received from the Dowager Begum, the minor Nawab of Kurwai, and the Raja of Malhar.

FAILURE OF TASHKENT AND BOKHARAN MISSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 27th June:—

"The result of the mission which the Amir sent to Bokara has been even more disappointing, from the Afghan point of view, than the results of the mission to Tashkent. The Amir of Bokhara, which is not an independent Khanate, after holding a durbar on the subject of Afghanistan said to the delegates that if the Afghans desired social and religious alliance, that alliance already existed, for were they not all Mahomedans? But he would not enter into any offensive alliance against the British with whom he had no quarrel and who were indeed his very good friends. Further, the Amir of Bokhara added that there could be no question of the people of Bokhara joining the Bolshevists in the common war. The Bolshevists were a common and presumptuous people and such as had existed in Bokhara had already been deported.

In view of failure of both the Tashkent and the Bokharan missions, it is not surprising that the thoughts of all the Afghans should turn to peace. In connection with our demand that the Amir should call the tribes off, it is reported that tribal Jirgas are now assembling at Jalalabad.

COMPOSITION OF AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent with the North-West Frontier Army telegraphs as under:—

"It is understood that the proposed Afghan peace delegation will consist of Col. Ali Ahmad, Messrs. Abdul Aziz, Abdul Ghani and seven others. Abdul Aziz was until recently the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India. Abdul Ghani is a Punjabi, who went to Kabul many years ago. He lost favour with the late Amir, but was restored to favour by Amanulla. The remainder of the delegates are practically unknown. Some surprise is expressed that Abdul Rahman and Habibulla, who came down with the original peace proposals, are not included in the mission. Col. Ali Ahmad, who is referred to, is at present, Home Minister.

AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The Associated Press' special correspondent wires, through Peshawar on the 26th:—

Nothing definite is known yet as to when the Afghan peace delegates may be expected, but, in any case, they can hardly arrive before the 28th instant. Houses are now being arranged for them in Rawalpindi.

ROWLATT ACT AND MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ACT AND ORDER URGED.

A public meeting was held last night at the Shantaram's Chawl, under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, to protest against the Rowlatt Act and the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. K. Gandhi presiding. The weather was very inclement, as it was raining all the time, except for a brief spell; yet there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Gandhi said many persons had not come to the meeting on account of the rain, and he thought that they were not real and staunch Satyagrahis. The two resolutions were to protest against the Rowlatt Bill and the deportation of Mr. Horniman. He requested the speakers to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Indulal J. Yajnik then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, hereby prays to his Excellency the Viceroy and to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India that the Rowlatt legislation may be withdrawn, especially in view of the great demonstration that was given on the 6th April last of the intensity of popular feeling against it."

ROWLATT LEGISLATION—CAUSE OF INCREASING RESENTMENT.

Mr. Yajnik said it was three months since the Bill had been passed, and they had occasion to see the popular demonstrations against the same all over India. Their resentment against the Bill had not abated a jot; on the other hand it had increased much. The Government were under the impression, and had publicly stated that the people were not able to understand the Bill rightly. That was not the fact, for, except the Government, every one had realised the full significance of the Act. Instead of their resentment disappearing it had increased more and more and it would never disappear as long as the Act remained on the statute book.

WHAT INDIA DID IN WAR.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, seconding, said it was boasted, during the war, that it was a war "to make the world safe for democracy" and that statement was often dinned into their ears, *ad nauseam*. But what was the result actually? The war had made India safe for autocracy and bureaucracy. He challenged Government to show how many persons there were in this Presidency, who could be called revolutionaries. Government had never listened to the protests of the people and their representatives, whether in the Councils or on the platforms. That was the measure of Government's sympathy and respect for popular will. He was afraid, and felt sure, that the Act would be used by Government to repress and put down all agitation, even if it was lawful. It was not a fact that the Act would be used only in emergencies, as the fourth part showed it plainly. For it was there stated that those who were suffering under the operation of the Defence of India Act, would be made to suffer under the Rowlatt Act, even if it were not specially made applicable to the particular part of India. That meant those who had been interned during the war could be kept in internment for an indefinite time. Everybody knew that it would operate against the innocent, as well as the guilty, and on that account they protested so strongly.

NO NECESSITY OF THE ACT.

Mr. S. G. Banker asked where was the necessity of the Act when there was the Criminal Code. Where was the necessity of the Act as the law at present was all-comprehensive. But the Rowlatt Act took away all the so-called safeguards under the ordinary criminal law which were there with a view to prevent injustice being done to innocent men. They should not think for a moment that it would not be made applicable to persons who agitated for more rights. He hoped they would agitate and agitate until the Act was repealed.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey then moved the second resolution:—

"That this meeting under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha prays to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to withdraw the order of deportation against Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", in view especially of the fact that the reason given by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in justification of the order, is found to be not capable of being substantiated and that there is perfect peace throughout the Bombay Presidency."

He said they knew under what circumstances Mr. Horniman was deported from Bombay and it was not necessary for him to dilate on them again. They knew what a great patriot Mr. Horniman was and what great and successful battles he fought on their behalf with the bureaucracy, and they were sure that he would render India greater services in England.

BEST FRIEND OF THE POOR AND OPPRESSED.

Mr. Horniman's heart always went to the poor and the oppressed, and though he himself was a poor man, he always helped them to the best of his ability. He served the Indians without fear or favour, and they knew his successful agitation against Lord Willingdon. He was a true Englishman and he had always kept before him their true traditions and ideals when he served India. They were deeply thankful to him for all what he had done for them, and he thought the chief crime of Mr. Horniman in the eyes of the bureaucracy, was his fearless criticism of the bureaucrats and the privileged autocrats, and that was why he was removed from India. Was it not the duty of the Government to have given him a fair hearing before taking the most drastic step of deporting him from India when he was so ill? Even a criminal gets a sort of hearing before being punished.

HIS ABIDING LOVE FOR INDIANS.

It was a matter of great regret to them that Mr. Horniman was not given even sufficient time to see his friends and to arrange his affairs in Bombay. What were the Government afraid of? Did they fear that he would foment a rebellion because he was the beloved of the people of Bombay? "The Bombay Chronicle", the organ of Mr. Horniman, had rendered to the country unparalleled services, and they could never be sufficiently thankful to him for that. It was difficult to find another Englishman like Mr. Horniman in this unfortunate country. There was this much consolation for them, however, that he would render to them as great services in England as he had rendered in India, for he had an abiding love and sympathy for Indians.

DUTY OF INDIANS.

Indians should in duty bound to help Mr. Horniman in the cause of the country wherever he might be, and he hoped they would all subscribe liberally towards the fund which had been started for him.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, seconding, said so far no decent reasons had been given by the Government for the deportation of Mr. Horniman from the sphere of his activities. They knew all about the soft-nosed bullets and it was unnecessary to refer to that matter again, for the Government's accusation did not hold water in face of the after-events in regard to the telegrams of the Delhi correspondent of "The Chronicle."

A BASELESS CHARGE.

Regarding Government's second charge about the distribution of free copies of "The Chronicle" among British soldiers, the speaker said, that British soldiers did not attend their meetings, and Mr. Horniman was not looking after the distribution of the paper personally. In those circumstances how could the Government level such serious and baseless charges against him? All those charges had already been disproved by Mr. Jinnah in his cable to Mr. Montagu and it was unnecessary to labour more on them. They were, however, thankful to the Government for deporting Mr. Horniman to England for he would be able to render them greater services in England than it would have been possible for him to do in this country. He reminded them of their duty of helping Mr. Horniman in his work in England by subscribing to his fund liberally.

Mr. Gandhi then put the resolution to vote, and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

PARTICULARS OF CONTINGENT REPRESENTING INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 26.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, a contingent representative of British and Indian units is being sent to England to take part in the Peace celebrations in London in August. The total number of all ranks will be British Officers including Indian Defence Force 40, British other ranks including Indian Defence Force 280, Indian Officers including Imperial Service Troops 500, Indian other ranks 1,000, followers 116.

The British portion of the contingent will be under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Bribbon, 2/6th Hants, and the Indian portion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. D. Meares, 16th Cavalry, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General D E. Money. The contingent will sail about the 28th or 29th instant.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 26.

Revised rules regarding the constitution of the Mysore Representative Assembly places the strength of the Assembly at 278 members, or eventually 288, giving increased representation to taluks and municipalities and to special interests. These interests will be represented not through special electorate, but by important communal, professional and industrial, as planting, mining, and agricultural associations. The Senate of the Mysore University and Chamber of Commerce are also provided with representation in the Assembly.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

VIRAMGAUM RIOT CASE.

STORY OF STORMING THE RAILWAY STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, the Viramgaum riot case was proceeded with. At the outset the pointsmann Rupa further examined, deposed that accused No. 4 was near the waiting-room breaking the windows. Accused No. 7 was leading the crowd towards the station. The accused No. 11 also was near the waiting-room breaking the windows. Witness had not seen the house of accused No. 1, but he knew him for the last one year. Accused No. 2 was a railway employee, a Jamedar. His services were dispensed with about twelve months back for giving false evidence in a Magistrate's court. There was a crowd of about five to seven hundred persons near the station at about 9-30 a.m. Witness had long known accused No. 9, but not accused No. 11. Witness saw him for the first time on the day of the riot between 12 and 1 p.m. on the station platform along wich the crowd. Ten or fifteen days after the riot his statement was recorded. During the interval he did not leave Viramgaum. He had been acting Muccadum since four days before the riot. In the second crowd [illegible] 800 men came from the mills after [illegible] the railway line. The accused Nos. 10, 9 and 4 were seen by the witness near the waiting-room at the same time. They were breaking the windows. No. 7 was in the crowd that came from the direction of the mill. He was standing near the junction point, persuading the crowd to go towards the town. He went away with the people in the direction of Ahmedabad. The witness did not notice him doing anything else.

"BE QUICK."

Musa Shabhai of the Detective Police Department, was the next witness examined. He deposed that accused No. 1 along with others was breaking the furniture of the station. It was he who afterwards whistled and shouted "let us now go to the town post office." He had a white tin turban on his head. No. 6 was standing near one of the posts. No. 7 was standing in the travellers' shed and saying "be quick." He is a master in a mill. The witness knew him for the last two years. He was breaking the window with a stick.

Keshavlal Bapuram, Police Jamadar, was then examined. He deposed that he was on the station for the whole day. He went for his meals at 11-30 a.m. to the police lines. Then he heard the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." Then he went to the station, and saw many people throwing stones at the rest-room. No. 1 was the leader of the crowd. He had on his head a white tin hat and a stick in his hand. The crowd was following accused No. 14. The witness did not see No. 1 before the riot. He was moving everywhere. No. 9 hit a cupboard with a stick and the crowd followed him. The witness was persauding the rioters to desist from doing mischief, but they were beyond his control. His statement was recorded on the 12th May.

Beebar Meru, a Railway Police Constable, was then examined. He deposed that he was on the station on duty on the 12th. He saw the riot. He was moving about. He was sent to the Court of the Second Class Magistrate by the Railway Fozdar with a written message. The Magistrate was not there, but the Aval Karkun, Mr. Madhavlal, was there. He read the letter and wrote a reply on it, and told the witness to go to the Sub-Judge's Court. But the Court was closed. Then the witness went to the station. He saw it on fire. But he did not see the rioters there. Before he went with the message to the Magistrate's Court the witness had seen among the rioters Mohan Lala. He was breaking the machines of the telegraph office. After 12 the witness again went on his duty. The station was not on fire then. His statement was recorded on the 10th or the 12th of May. The witness had been alone in the telegraph office to persuade the rioters to desist from doing mischief.

RAILWAY POLICE CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Hamir Nurbhoy, a Railway Police Constable, was next examined. He deposed that he was on the lower platform of the station in the noon. The rioters came at about 12. He was on the station till the rioters west away some time after two. Their leader No. 1 had a white tin hat. The witness saw him coming down the staircase of the rest-room. He also saw No. 3 coming down the staircase of the rest-room. He had a Dharia in his hand. No. 6 was taking part in all things. No. 8 was pointing out to the rest that they had left some article unbroken. No. 9 was breaking the doors with his stick. No. 34 also was pointing out to the rioters that they had left some thing unbroken. The witness was on duty since morning. He knew No. 1 by sight and not by name before the riot. He saw him when he used to go to the bazar. He knew his name after the riot. He knew No. 3 also by sight, before the riot. He lived near the station, and used to go there for tea, although the witness had not seen his house. He did not know No. 6 before the riot. He saw him on the Kharagoda platform in the passengers' shed on the day of the riot. He was in one of the groups. He did not know Nos. 8 and 34 by name before the riot. He had however seen them on some occasions, though he had no business with them, and had never been to their houses. He also did not know what caste they belonged to. He saw them for an hour or so moving from place to place. He was however not following them. The witness was in his uniform on that day. He was persuading the rioters also in his uniform. He was insulted, but not assaulted. He had seen No. 9 before the riot in the town, though he had no special acquaintance with him. The Court then rose for the day.

POLICE CONSTABLES EVIDENCE.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, the examination of Police Constable Hamir Nurbhai was concluded. He deposed that the shop of the accused No. 9 was on the road leading to the market. He knew him for the last two years. The appearance of the accused No. 1 was different in the Court from what it was on the day of the riot. On that day he had a small beard, and a white tin turban like that of a fireman on his head. He had a larger moustache and longer hair.

Madhavprasad Dhanaprasad, another Police Constable, was the next witness to be examined. He deposed that on the day of the riot he was on his duty on the station between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. About 12 in the noon, after the departure of the mail at 11 a.m. he went to his room, where he heard a cry from the station. He went there and saw smoke coming out. He was sent to Jakhvada with a telegram. He went in an engine. Before his departure he saw the accused No. 8 with a stick in his hand, shouting "Break this." No. 9 was breaking lamps in the passengers' shed. No. 10 was breaking the doors of the telegraph office. Accused No. 45 also was breaking lamps in the passengers' shed. The witness did not know the accused No. 8 before the day of the riot, nor did he know his place of residence and caste during the interval of the riot and the recording of his statement; he was in Viramgam. Sakarlal, Fozdar, questioned him on the day next to that of the riot. His statement was recorded on the 12th May. He persuaded the rioters to desist from the mischief, but none heeded. There were 4,000 to 5,000 people. He recognised 4 or 5 of them. There were at different places. He was in his uniform. When the mail arrived on the 12th the crowd had assembled at the station. It was shouting "Gandhi Mahatma Ki Jay." The witness did not know the accused No. 9 before the day of the riot. He had not seen him going to the station. He could not say what clothes No. 10 had on the day of the riot. He did not know No. 45 or No. 10 before.

RAILWAY MUKADAM'S EVIDENCE.

Juvansingh Lalbhai, the Railway Mukadam, was next examined. He deposed that at 3-30 p.m. when he was doing shunting work, a crowd of 25 or 30 persons came. Some of them had sticks, others hammers, while one had a naked sword. They were shouting "Gandhi Mahatma Ki Jay." He saw the accused No. 1 while going alone towards the town. He had a gun in his hand. He did not give the witness any threat. At that time he was standing alone near a telegraph post outside his room.

Ramji Kashiram, a shunting porter, was next examined. He deposed that when he was doing shunting work at about 3-30 p.m. a crowd of 25 or 30 persons came, and told him to stop the work otherwise they would kill him. To save his life he went away into an engine. The accused No. 11 was standing in the crowd. He had a stick in his hand, but he was not speaking. The witness did not know him at the time. He used to go to the station for tea. His statement was recorded 10 days after the day of the riot.

Gulmahmad Pelhwan, the waterworks engineer, next examined, stated about 3-30 p.m. a crowd of rioters came, threw stones, and cut down the machines. It was shouting "Gandhi Mahatma Ki Jay." They told him to stop the engine. The witness did so. No. 2 came forward, and told his friends to throw the witness into the boiler. He knew him, as he was a former railway employee. The crowd came from the station side. Three men worked on the engines. They were then on that day. They ran away out of fear; but the witness did not run away. He had no enmity with the accused No. 2. However he was not actually thrown.

Kaikobad Mody, Railway Police Inspector, was then examined. He deposed that he arrived by mail on the 13th and commenced his investigation on the 14th. He called some of the railway staff on that day, but he did not call any one of the railway police. Before the examination of this witness was concluded the Court rose for the day.

AHMEDABAD TOWN PLANNING

PROVISION FOR CATTLE MARKET AND STABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was held on the 14th instant under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, when the town-planning scheme was approved. The Town Planning Committee submitted a lengthy report mentioning to provide 38,000 square feet of land for a cattle market, a slaughter-house and stables, 6½ acres of land to be provided for milch cattle and their owners and one acre for horse stables. A new gate should be constructed between Jamalpur and Asrodia roads, convenient plots should be given to millowners for the construction of airy and ventilated chawls, and 5 acres of land to be utilised for play grounds.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE AT HINGNE-BUDRUK.

H. E. LADY LLOYD'S VISIT.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd paid a visit on Wednesday last, to the Hindu Widows' Home and the Women's College at Hingne-Budruk. Her Excellency accompanied by the Military Secretary Lt.-Col. Greig arrived at the Institution at noon. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Boyd, was already there. After reception at the entrance by Prof. Karve and Sons of the Life-workers of the Institutions, the party was conducted to the classes of the College, the High School and the Normal School. Her Excellency stopped a minute or two in every class to observe the work that was going on. The party then moved to see the Dormitaries and other arrangements. Prof. Karve drew pointed attention to the small hut to which the Home was first shifted from the city. After going round the buildings, the party entered the Whitworth Hall, where students and teachers had assembled. A few girls sang a welcome song, specially composed for the occasion to the accompaniment of a harmonium. Then after a couple of recitations from the girls. Prof. Karve first accorded hearty welcome to Her Excellency and afterwards gave a short account of the stages of development of the institution. He said the Hindu Widows' Home Association was started in June 1896, when there was no independent Home, but a few widows were given scholarships and were sent to the Government High School and Training College. It was in January 1899, that the independent Widows' Home was started in the city with a couple of students. Then in June 1900, the Home was brought to the small hut, which was specially pointed out while going round. Prof. Karve had to walk to the place every evening because the girls could not be left alone in the out-of-the-way place and because he had to teach them also. He had to go back again every morning to instruct his classes in the Fergusson College. In 1902, the first wing of the solid building was constructed and then as need arose and funds came in wing after wing was added and now the institution possesses buildings worth one lakh and sixty thousand. The progress during the early years of the Institution was very slow and after five years' work there were only 14 widows. Public opinion has been changing fast and now a great change may be noticed. But in those days, the idea of giving education to widows was repugnant to the orthodox mind. People had their doubts, but after a time public confidence was secured and the Institution grew faster. In 1907 the Mahila Vidalaya or boarding school for women was started in the city with a few students and after working there for nearly five years was removed to the present premises in 1912.

The two institutions worked independently for three years and then in 1915, they were combined into a boarding school for girls and women. At the end of that year the idea of the Indian Women's University was formed, the impetus being given by a pamphlet which gave an account of the Japan Women's University. The idea is being worked out for the last three years and lately the veteran educationist Dr. Sir Bhandarkar, Chancellor of the Women's University, conferred the Degree of G. A. (Graduate in Arts) on Mrs. Varubai Shevade who has taken up work in the Institution as a Life-worker. There are in all 250 students living on the premises, of whom about 125 are widows. After giving this brief account of the institution, Prof. Karve requested Her Excellency to say a few words to them.

HER EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

Her Excellency then addressed the students. Lady Lloyd said:—I have been deeply interested in my visit here this morning and in the very inspiring account which Prof. Karve has given us of the origin and progress of the Hindu Widows' Home. At a time like this, when a great future is opening out before the whole of India and we see everywhere prospects of women's development, it must be to all of us a very important question that the women of India should be fitted to take a worthy part in that future, and do their share in contributing to those developments To this end they must be given education and therefore such institutions as this must appeal strongly to us, particularly to myself, who have a woman's interest in the subject. I have seen the various classes at work with the greatest pleasure and was particularly glad to find that training is being given to Hindu girls and wodows in the very important branch of useful service, i.e., in the profession of teaching and that several students of this institution go out to be trained in nursing with a view to take up that profession. The importance of the first named is self-evident. The whole question of education depends on the supply of efficient teachers; and as for nursing there can be no nobler profession for any woman. I have lately had the opportunity of seeing what a splendid work is being done in the hospitals and elsewhere by Indian nurses and I should like to see as many more trained as possible. I want to thank you all for the very kind welcome you have given me and to offer my sincere congratulations to the Principal, Professors and students on the work they are doing. I should like to ask if the latmy first visit and as an encouragement to look forward as much as I myself shall, to my next.

Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande, a student of G. A. Class, in thanking Her Excellency on behalf of the students said, it was really very kind of Her Excellency to have taken the trouble of paying them a visit inspite of the bad condition of the road. As compared with Western institutions of a like nature, theirs might appear to be in its infancy, but they were hopeful that in course of time it would have added its humble share in the uplift of the country. The interest and sympathy Her Excellency had shown would encourage them the more to pursue steadily their laborious task. They hoped Her Excellency would continue to take the same interest in them in future.

Mrs. Varubai Shevade, one of the Life-workers of the institution, in offering her thanks on behalf of the workers and staff, said:—"As we live secluded and carry on our humble work of women's education we get very few joyous occasions of such visits which do really encourage us in our work. The short account just given by our revered Guru Prof. Karve, shows that we have been slowly, but steadily advancing towards our goal. The keynote of this steady advance is the line of golden mean which the promoters of this institution have always followed among conflicting views and opinions, both social and political. Sympathy from our Government has always been our cherished object and we are glad to say we have got it so far. Your Excellency's visit marks the beginning of a further lease in this direction. Recently we have embarked on a very important educational experiment on our own lines, which aims at supplementing Government endeavours for the advance of female education. In this our effort, the sympathetic attitude of our European sisters is a necessary asset and I am confident the impression Your Excellency carries away to-day, will greatly help us in that direction. I thank Your Excellency once more on behalf of us all for the troubles you have taken in paying us a visit this morning."

Her Excellency was then garlanded and the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi concluded the proceedings.

THE REFORM BILL.

"UNSATISFACTORY AND DISAPPOINTING"

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on the 26th instant:—

That in the opinion of the Bombay National Union, the Indian Reform Bill as at present drafted is as unsatisfactory and disappointing as the original Montford Report and will not suffice to redeem the famous pledge given by Parliament on the 20th August, 1917. The Union further affirms that unless modifications are introduced into the Bill on the lines of the Delhi Congress Resolutions, Parliament cannot hope to satisfy the Indian people or to do justice to their aspirations. The Union, therefore, prays the British Democracy to rise equal to the occasion and honestly put India on the right road to the progressive realisation of responsible government by providing in the Bill for the immediate grant to India (1) a larger share in the Central Government, (2) full Provincial Autonomy and (3) Fiscal Autonomy and also by including in the Bill the inviolability of the fundamental Rights of Citizenship and the time limit for the establishment of full responsible government in India.

PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW TRIALS.

That the Bombay National Union urges upon the attention of the Viceroy that the Indian people look with horror upon the draconian sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab and therefore, earnestly prays him to stay the execution of the extreme sentences until the whole question of the disturbances in the Punjab and the legality of the proceedings of the Martial Law Tribunals has been investigated by a mixed commission composed of persons elected by the Government and the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League.

KALINATH ROY DEFENCE FUND.

That the B. N. Union records its appreciation of the courageous way in which Babu K. N. Roy did his duty as a publicist in the recent crisis in the Punjab and expresses its deep sympathy with him in his present unmerited sufferings. The Union approves of the proposal of Mr. C. F. Andrews to raise a Defence Fund for taking Mr. Roy's case to the Privy Council and authorises the Secretary to open a subscription list for the collection for the said Defence Fund.

That the B. N Union respectfully prays the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative and at once set Babu Kali Nath Roy free and thus save the Government from the false position, the Martial Law Tribunal has placed them in.

DADABHOY NOWROWJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Monday the 30th instant is the 2nd Anniversary of the late Grand Old Man of India, and it is a matter of regret that nothing has been done out of the funds collected to preserve his memory.

Thousands of persons attended the funeral in Bombay, all India mourned his loss and look at the duty of the people towards their patriot? I do not know what the committee and its energetic secretaries are doing.

Huge meetings were held all over India but nothing substantial has been done both by Bombay and India as a whole. The same is the state of affairs as regards the funds for memorials to the late Sir P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

With the exception of the Parsis there is no society or community who has been celebrating the anniversary of the G. O. M. and thus reviving his very great services to the motherland.

During the life-time of the G. O. M. his birthday was celebrated by the public and more particularly by the Guierati Hindu Stree Mundal but now they are also quiet.

Years will roll on and the memory of the G. O. M. will be out of the minds of India so I would request you to enlighten the public of their duty and responsibility towards their leaders by celebrating their anniversaries and thus keep up before the young and the old the great example of the life of these three great persons, Dr. Dadabhoy Nowrowji, Pherozeshah Mehta, and Gokhale and also bestir the committees to utilise the funds at their disposal.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

E. I. RY ACCIDENT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

(Delayed in transmission.)

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India states:—

It is with regret that the following further particulars of the accident on the East Indian Railway, on June 19th, when No. 7 up passenger and 126 down goods collided between Ferozabad and Makhanpur, are published for general information:—

The known casualties up to date, are fifteen passengers and five railway servants killed (including the drivers of both engines), and fifty-two passengers and two railway servants injured. It is to be feared that other deaths have occurred but the number of these has not yet been verified. A full enquiry into the cause of the accident is being held by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, No. 1 circle, and attended by the District Magistrate of Agra, and the result will be published in due course.

DETAILS OF COLLISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, who visited the scene of the recent Ferozabad railway accident, wires the following details:—

A collision occurred at 8-40 p.m. between 7 up-passenger train from Makhanpur with a down goods-train, consisting of fifty odd empty trucks. The passenger-train was running late and making up time. Its estimated speed was 35 miles and of the goods-train 25 miles per hour. The trains collided some two miles out of Firozabad on the straight track; both engines were derailed and the engine boiler of the goods-train was completely detached from the body. Five out of the six of the engine crews were killed outright, including Mr. Whiting, the driver of the passenger-train. The tender of the passenger-train was in the vertical position and the crew was found buried under the coal which had been hurled on to the cab. Other porions were telescoped, but the remainder of the train, consisting of four carriages, with the brake-van was not severely damaged. This portion was uncoupled and hauled away by the light engine, which arrived from Shikohabad, before it caught fire.

The large death-roll was due to the rapidity with which carriages caught fire owing to gas-cylinders bursting. Fire was fanned by a strong wind, which was blowing down the train.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

Very conflicting evidence was given at the officers' joint enquiry as to the probable number of persons killed. The guards of both the trains declared that the majority of passengers escaped before the carriages caught fire, but this assertion is discounted by the telescoping of the front carriages and the improbability of the avenues of escape being open to the majority of occupants who were not killed outright. The outside assistance only arrived as the third carriage caught fire and no reliable information is forthcoming as to the number of survivors from the first two carriages. A few persons could not be extricated from the third carriage while all the occupants of the fourth appear to have escaped. The persons in the sixth carriage, which was forced under the fifth were, generally speaking pinned down, and only a few were rescued before it caught fire. All the persons ascertained to have been travelling in the first and second bogie composite were extricated alive. The train was a crowded one and that the load was anything from 700 to 950 is generally accepted. No fewer than 250 persons perished in the bursting portion of the train. The number of persons taken out killed or, who subsequently succumbed, was 16, excluding the engine crews. All Government Railway Police are prosecuting the assistant stationmaster, Mukat Behari Lal, and the signalman Sheo Pershad.

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

In connection with the Ferozabad accident the following report by Mr. Wade, Acting Medical Officer, Tundla, gives some details:—I beg to report I went to the scene of the accident with material train with all equipment and medicines, etc. Five out of six of the engine crew have been killed including the driver Whiting. One was slightly injured. Two European Guards were slightly injured and one brakesman more severely. One gentleman and four ladies (second class passengers), with two children were slightly injured, but bedridden due to shock. Forty-five third class passengers were severely injured and eight killed. This is the present estimate. All the railway staff and second class passengers were brought to Tundla and admitted to hospital.

400 TO 500 REPORTED KILLED.

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND OTHER REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

An Indian correspondent telegraphs to the "Pioneer":—A joint committee of the railway and district officials met at Ferozabad station to hold an enquiry into the serious railway collision. There are astounding discrepancies in the reports of the number of killed and wounded, the railway official figures being 13 and 32, respectively while the survivors give 400 and 500. The latter figures are in all probability near the mark considering that the passenger train contained two wedding parties and between four to five hundred must have perished in the six bogies which were burnt to ashes. People who did rescue work also testify to the above account.

THE REFORM SCHEME AND EDUCATION.

(FROM THE "COMMONWEAL")

One of the most disappointing features of the Government of India's Despatch is the proposal to allow only Primary Education to be transferred to popular control. In this, as in other respects, the Despatch falls short even of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The entire Indian opinion takes its stand on this question with the Southborough Committee who have recommended the transfer of Education completely into the hands of Ministers. Sir Sankaran Nair has clearly pointed out the reasons which underlie that stand. There are certain important considerations which the Government of India have unfortunately shut out of their view.

The first of them is the educated public opinion of India. If there is one subject more than any other on which Indians interest is concentrated, it is that of Education, with the doubtful exception of Industries. The very fact that the movement of Home Rule for India has, both recently and in the past, stimulated, and combined with, the desire for a National system of Education is proof both of the intimate relation between the two and their close association with Indian feelings and aspirations. Next to the Partition of Bengal, nothing brought home to Indians more keenly the reactionary character of Lord Curzon's regime than the changes he introduced in University education, making it more costly and restrictive. The rejection of Gokhale's Bill on Primary Education by the Government, though based on financial grounds, has ever since been a standing grievance to Indians. The effects of the Government's policy as a whole have contributed to make Indian sentiment sensitive on the subject of Education and determined to take it entirely out of official control. To traverse that sentiment, as the Government of India propose, is to handicap the Reform Scheme and injure its credentials in the eyes of the Indian public.

It is not merely the administration of Education in its departmental aspects and the policy of the Government with regard to its diffusion that have caused deep discontent. Indian ideas are opposed altogether to the present system of official education which offers neither culture nor prospects. To take one instance of the reforms in education which practically all India is agreed upon, the proper medium of education both in the primary and the secondary stages is to be the vernacular and not English, the latter to be taught separately as a subject. The composition of the Board of National Education reveals at a glance the weight and unanimity of Indian opinion on this point. But such a reform is impossible to be effected if lower and higher education are to be separated and kept under entirely different control, guided by divergent if not antagonistic policies.

The Government of India do not realise that Education must be an organic whole, and that Primary Education must, in an appreciable and ever-increasing percentage of cases, lead up to Secondary or Technical Education, and has hence to be shaped and guided by the necessities of the policy pursued with regard to the latter. Besides, the political future of this country will depend not only upon the diffusion of Elementary Education, as admitted by the Government but also upon the quality and scope of University Education. One of the objections raised by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report to a greater transfer of power to popular hands than that proposed, is the paucity of qualified Indians to man the administrative and legislative sections of Government. This defect will never be remedied, unless the responsibility for doing so is placed upon the people upon whom the argument most sharply tells.

The transfer of Education satisfies all the canons laid down in the Joint Report to guide the transference of departments to Ministers' control. The subject is wholly Provincial, though subject to All-India legislation in respect of Universities, as laid down by the Functions Committee: it is intimately connected with Local Boards, social service and opportunities of local knowledge: the need for development is most pressing and the taxation necessary for it can only be undertaken by the Ministers; and there are safeguards for the impartial treatment of all classes in the instrument of instructions given to the Governor. Add to these the fact that on the volume of expert Indian knowledge created by education in the near future, are felt to depend the possibilities of transferring other departments, the reduction of the official element in the Councils and the Indianisation of the services; the case for the transference of education becomes overwhelming.

There is another point to be considered. The whole of the diarchical scheme is animated by the principle of vertical division of Government, but the principle is contravened in the case of a subject where, more than in any other, a single and well defined policy running from top to bottom is of vital importance. Nor is there any valid reason for it offered by the Government of India, who desire opportunity to make good their admitted failings in the past. But such a desire can scarcely stand against the logic of the necessities of progress or the principle underlying the entire scheme of reforms, viz., the transference of the government into Indian hands regulated only by the capacity of the latter to take control.

Official and Personal.

Government House and Grounds were thrown open to the rank and file of the Garrison on Thursday afternoon at Poona. His Excellency the Governor's Band played between 5 and 7 p.m.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the Officers of the R. F. A., Kirkee at dinner on Thursday.

THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ANNOUNCE THE ISSUE OF A

FIVE PER CENT.

INCOME-TAX-FREE

LOAN

ISSUED AT Rs. 95

REPAYABLE AT Rs. 100

IN 1945-1955.

WAR BONDS of any description will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Loan.

OPEN FROM 2nd JULY TO 30th AUGUST.

Government will set aside annually 1½ per cent. of the amount of the Loan to form a DEPRECIATION FUND in order to buy in the Loan when it falls below the issue price.

The Loan may be purchased on application at the Head Office or any Branch of the Presidency Bank or at the Office of the Controller of Currency or of any Accountant General or Comptroller, or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank Business. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India Finance Department Notification No. 1457F, dated 16th June 1919, copies of which are obtainable at any of the abovementioned places.

BABU KALINATH ROY.

HIS WRITTEN STATEMENT

In the court of Lt.-Colonel Irvine, President and the members of the Martial Law Ordinance Commission, 1919.

KING EMPEROR.

Versus.

Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune," Lahore.

Charge: 124 A. I. P. C. and Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules.

In submitting the following written statement, which I have been permitted by the President and the members of the Hon'ble Martial Law Ordinance Commission to file in my defence, I beg to add a few words about the policy of the "Tribune," the editorial charge of which was entrusted to me by the Trustees thereof in December 1917.

The "Tribune" was founded by the late Sardar Dial Singh, Majithia, so far back as 1881 and was converted into a Trust by virtue of his last Will and Testament with effect from his death in September, 1898. The policy of the paper was defined in its very first issue of February 1881 in a leading article headed "Ourselves," where it stated among other things the following as its object. "As always holding the cause of progress, the leaders of the "Tribune" will naturally embody the views of the more advanced sections of the community" and that the "Tribune will further aim at uniting the various nationalities and races of India in the great work of national regeneration." The last Will and Testament of its founder authoritatively set its seal of approval to this policy by laying it down that the "Tribune" was to be conducted "on the liberal lines of the Congress" (Vide para of the Will).

During my term of office as Editor (Dec. 17—April 19), I have striven, according to my lights, to follow the aforesaid policy, and my writings in the "Tribune" are to be judged by reference to the lines, laid down as above. And although I have had to criticise whenever necessary, official doings and administrative measures in the discharge what I believed to be my legitimate duties and to support constitutional agitation for the removal of Indian grievances never for a moment or by an inch have swerved from my fundamental creed, viz., the acceptance of British connection, as a vital, permanent and unalterable fact in Indian politics, upon which all agitation for reforms should be based, and under which alone the entertainment and satisfaction of India's legitimate aspirations is possible. It is true that I am a strong believer in agitation, which as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the departed patriarch and Nestor of the Congress movement said is the "life and soul of the whole political, social and industrial history of England" and to which, as Lord Macaulay said, the English people "have owed a long series of beneficent reforms, which would have been effected in no other way." But the only agitation I believe in and have always supported in the clearest and most unambiguous terms is constitutional and peaceful agitation.

Indeed, I can honestly and conscientiously claim that I have always and uniformly condemned disorderliness and resort to physical force, not only as unjustifiable in themselves, but as futile, mischievous and suicidal. And in this connection. I cannot do better than refer this Hon'ble Commission to the memorial, which I submitted to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor shortly after my arrest (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) for an explanation of the policy, followed by the "Tribune." Even a cursory reference to my writings in the "Tribune" will show that throughout the entire period of trouble, I have written constantly, unfailingly and actively on the side of law and order and exerted myself to the utmost of my power to prevent, as far as newspaper writings in an English paper could prevent, a collision between the forces of order and any section of the people. I began this effort long before the situation could be said to have got out of hand (see my leading article in pages 2 headed "The Delhi Incident" and the editorial note headed the "National protest day at Lahore" page 1, (with special reference to the marked portions in the "Tribune" of 2-4-19.) I again explained the whole position in a series of notes in the issue of April 4th at a time when nowhere in the Punjab had there been any disturbances whatever (vide the marked portions in editorial notes headed "The True Remedy—the Duty of Leaders" page 1 of the "Tribune" of 4-4-19). I reverted to the theme on the eve of what is known as the Satyagraha demonstration in my leading article headed "The National Protest" in the issue of 6th April, in which after explaining the characteristics of this form of protest (the demonstration of 6th April, by the way, was not intended at all as a form of passive resistance, as it only contemplated, beyond the fast, suspension of business only for 12 hours on a Sunday when business is partially suspended and a meeting of protest and not any resistance whatsover even in a passive form), I uttered a solemn admonition against any possible lapses from "the characteristic form of this protest, dignity and self-restraint" (vide the marked portions of the leading article 6-4-19). As soon as I heard of the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, I wrote a leading article headed "Mr. Gandhi under arrest" in page 1 of the issue of April 11, in which I gave a warning in the most unequivocal terms against "any feeling of resentment or indignation against the Government on account of their action in respect of Mr. Gandhi" and the need of "strictly following the spirit of Mr. Gandhi's precept—that of absolutely eschewing violence and even the feeling of resentment (vide marked portions of the article). On the next morning when the news of the Amritsar riots reached me, though then in a very meagre form, I immediately wrote and published in the issue of April 12th, a leading article headed "Mr. Gandhi's Message" strongly and emphatically condemning all violence, though on account of the order of precensorship reaching me that very afternoon (11th April), I could not make any specific reference to the Amritsar disturbances (vide the marked portions of the article headed "Mr. Gandhi's Message" in the "Tribune" of 12-4-19).

I may also beg to point out that the "Tribune" did not advocate any *hartal* as a mark of protest against Mr. Gandhi's arrest. On the other hand, I wrote in the issue of the "Tribune" of April 13th an editorial note headed "The *hartal*," in which I discountenanced in clear and unequivocal terms the idea of any continuance of the *hartal*. On the next day, I published an extraordinary issue of the "Tribune," intimating the news of Mr. Gandhi's release and his counsel urging calm restraint with a view to relieve the tension. Later on, for some days, the paper appeared irregularly and some times there was no editorial yet as soon as I had the opportunity, I again condemned resort to violence and disobedience to law in the strongest terms in a leading article headed "The Government of India and the Present Situation," in the issue of April 18th, in which I wholeheartedly endorsed the Government of India's appeal. Thus, I had up to the very day of my arrest continued my efforts on the side of law and order, and had uniformly and all along denounced in strong and explicit terms the tendency ot disorderliness and violence

I may further add that the "Tribune" is the organ of the educated classes of the Province a large number of its subscribers being Government officials. Being published in the English language, its writings are wholly unintelligible to the masses and the bazar people. The whole policy and purpose of its writings has emphatically and ever been in favour of law and order, and it is impossible for any of its readers, to be influenced by reason of its writings by any feeling other than respect for law and order.

Indeed, so far from ranging itself in any manner or degree on the side of unconstitutional agitation, the "Tribune" while steadfastly true to its devotion to the King-Emperor and the Crown, has whole-heartedly and thankfully expresed its appreciation of all progressive measures of the Government. In replying to the loyal addresses presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May, 1919, His Honour said that he "noted with special satisfaction" that all "the different communities are united on certain principles:—

"(1) Devotion to the King-Emperor and His Government.

"(2) Pride in the great services the province has rendered to the Empire in the War.

"(3) Satisfaction at the measures of internal progress and reforms, recently carried out, the establishment of a High Court and the Act for Free and Compulsory Primary Education.

"(4) Condemnation of the recent outbursts of lawlessness and rebellion which have brought disgrace on certain parts of the Province.

"(5) Finally, the assurance of practical support to Government in restoring order and good feeling between classes."

I can solemnly aver that the "Tribune" (vide C. and M. Gazette of 14 May, 1919) under my editorship has never been wanting in all these sentiments and assurances. A few instances among others will illustrate the point:—

I. DEVOTION TO KING-EMPEROR AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

(i) Vide the leading article headed "India and the German Menace" in the issue of 10 April 1918 urging fullest co-operation and explaining that "service to Government means exactly the same thing as service to the Country."

(ii) Vide the leading article headed "The Delhi Conference" in its issue of 1-5-18, explaining the grave, imperial character of the conference and its special characteristic as "embodying the essential unity of three elements that make up the Empire of India, the Government, the Princes and the People and their complete mutual dependence."

(iii) Vide the leading article headed "Imperial Unity" in its issue of 4-5-18 (iv) Vide the leading article headed, "The Punjab and the War", in its issue of 5-5-18, "cordially and wholeheartedly associating itself with the strong and emphatic desire expressed at the University Hall War Meeting under the presidency of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor."

(v) Vide the article headed "The Lieutenant Governor's speech" in its issue of 7-5-18, where the "Tribune" strongly denounced any spirit of bargaining and said "We regard it as suicidal, and an absolutely unpatriotic attitude of mind to enter into this sacred, and solemn affair in the spirit of bargaining so essentially alien to our nature Our offer of co-operation with the Government is and should be absolutely unconditional."

(vi) Vide also the leading article "To arms!" in its issue of 9-5-18, where I wholeheartedly associated myself with the "veritable clarion-call" sounded by a noted leader viz. "Duty, honour and liberty point to a single path and that path leads to the recruiting booth, the parade ground and the firing range," and expressing disappointment at Mr. Tilak's striking a different note. (Also read in this connection my condemnation of Mr. Tilak's speech and approval of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speech in an editorial note headed "Mr. Tilak on the Situation" in the issue of 8-5-18.)

(vii) Vide also the editorial note headed "The Town Hall Meeting" in the issue of 28-5-18 in which I wholeheartedly associated myself with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shadi Lal's appeal to encourage enrolment for the Indian Defence Force, as "one of the paramount duties of the citizen" and "as the chance of a life-time."

Further instances can be multiplied if time and oportunity were given to me personally. I may add that the "Tribune". regularly published the War Journal Haq as a supplement and that it published all noti War Loans free of charge for several months, for which its services were appreciated by the Government in a communique, I was also a member of the Punjab Publicity Board and the local Publicity Board.

II. PRIDE IN PUNJAB'S GREAT SERVICES IN WAR.

Vide some of the articles noted above "Punjab and the War" of 5-5-18 and leading article on 1-2-19, in which the brave soldiers of the Punjab were defended from unjust charges.

III. SATISFACTION AT MEASURES FORM.

Vide my article in the "Tribune" of 1-4-19 headed "At last" offering sincere congratulations to local Government, Government of India and the Secretary of State" on elevation of the Chief Court to a High Court.

Free and Compulsory Education:—

Vide my leading articles headed "Primary Education in the Punjab" in the issue of 5-12-10 extolling thee Bill "as marking a definite and substantial step in advance towards the goal of universal education" and also my leading article headed "The Primary Education Bill" in its issue of 13th February 1919 extolling the Bill "as the most responsible and wholesome measures of social advancement undertaken during His Honour's term of office."

IV. CONDEMNATION OF RECENT OUTBURSTS OF LAWLESSNESS:

Already referred to.

V. ASSURANCE OF PRACTICAL SUPPORT.

Vide my leading article in the issue of 18th April 1919, and the letter dated 17th April, 1919, of Mr. Manohar Lal, trustee of the "Tribune" to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government. With these preliminary observations I beg to proceed seriatum to give my replies to the articles, which are the subject of the charge aginst me.

I. *Issue of 3rd April, 1919:—Swami Sharadhanand's statement.*—The editorial note divides Swami Sharadhanand's statement into two parts. One as to which the Swami has no personal knowledge, and the other based on his personal observation and experience. As to the first, the "Tribune" keeps a perfectly open mind and asks for "an impartial enquiry by an agency enjoying public confidence." It kept such an open mind in the matter that it actually objected to a purely non-official enquiry and only suggested "an enquiry by a mixed commission or committee consisting of an equal number of officials and independent non-officials" (Vide my editorial note headed "The non-official commission of enquiry" in the issue of 5-4-19 and the editorial note headed "the Delhi incident dated 2-4-19.

As to the second part of the statement which relates to the incident, as to which the Swami is an eye-witness, the "Tribune" accepted it in good faith just as other moderate newspapers did, e.g., the Leader and the Servant of India. The Leader in its article headed "The tragic occurrences at Delhi" in its issue of April 4, practically rejects the Associated Press version. It writes "There is so much of suppression by the Associated Press of the details of the incident near the clock tower, details which are set out in Swami Sharadhanand's statement that we cannot treat its account as a whole as a reliable guide."

As to the conduct of the Gurkhas towards the Swami, the Leader says: "The personal experience of Swami Sharadhanand leaves no manner of doubt that the attitude of the Gurkhas was the most provoking.....No one can read without a feeling of indignation the brutal and the cowardly manner in which the Gurkhas treated Swami Sharadhanand (Leader of 4th April 1919). The Servant of India, another well known organ of moderate opinion, edited by the Honourable Mr. Srinivas Sastri says in its article headed. "The country's protest" in its issue of April 10. "All these statements (in the official communique) are categorically denied in the other version (Swami Sharadhanand's), which in the eyes of the people will not be entitled to less credit, but more. But leaving these details apart and granting that the mob did commit some excesses, it is not easy to believe that the officials on their part were not guilty of excessive harshness" (page 112 of the Servant of India dated 10th April, 1919.) The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, a distinguished Moderate politician and a member of Lord Southborough's Reform Committee expressed himself as follows in a signed article headed. "Is it the reign of law?" "Public opinion will continue to condemn the conduct of the local administration and Government must be prepared for all the indignation and oblogy which their present attitude must inevitably entail" and he went so far as to characterise it as "a gross abuse of their power by the local authorities at Delhi." (Vide Leader of 12th April, 1919, page 3.)

Nor is Swami Sharadhanand a man. who is unworthy of credence. He was formerly, as Mr. U. C. Lal a member of this Hon'ble Commission observed the other day in court, the governor of Gurukul, Hardwar. He is held in high esteem by such distinguished adminstrators as Sir James Meston, who on the occasion of his visit to the Gurukula on 6th March, 1914. said that "I have been more than rewarded by visiting one of the most wonderful, interesting and stimulating institutions," and stated that "if I have further enquiries or suggestions to make, I will have private consultation with your respected Governor, who has kindly promised me the pleasure of a visit at Lucknow next month" (Vide Vedic Magazine page 882 vol. VI.) His Excellency the Viceroy also paid a visit to Gurukula on 21st October, 1916. and expressed himself interested with what he saw there (Vide Vedic Magazine p. 355 vol. X.) The Rev. C. F. Andrews in an article headed "the Gurukula and the ideals" published in page 759 of the Vedic Magazine, Vol. VI, stated 'Above all, it (referring to the clear and unmistakeable paramountcy of character) may be witnessed in the person of the founder and governor himself, Mahatamaji Munshi Ram, whose one object has been to train up good men. His own example has been the greatest of all factors in the history of the Gurukula. From first to last, he has spent his very life in his work."

It is only fair to point out here that the "Tribune," while condemning the action of Gurkhas, acquits authorities of all responsibility for it.

All this will show that in accepting Swami Sharadhanand's version as to that part, of which he was an eye -witness as correct, the "Tribune" has not done anything in bad faith but done what the responsible moderate organs and leading moderate politicians have done. Subsequent enquiries may have shown that the Swami's version was not absolutely correct, but my point is that the "Tribune" had at the time no reasons to believe it to be otherwise than correct and acted in good faith. It may be mentioned here that the part of his version relating to the Gurkha is not denied by the "Civil and Military Gazette" (Vide extract quoted in the editorial note headed "The Gazette and Swami Sharadhananda" in the issue of 5th April, 1919), and the "Civil and Military Gazette."

II. Issue of 3rd April, 1919, "Tragic incidents at Delhi what Swami Sharadhanand saw:—This statement was sent by Swami Sharadhanand for publication in the "Tribune" and several other newspapers. An inspection of the Mss. now in the possession of the prosecution, as well as a comparison of the same account as published in the Leader of 3rd April, 1919, page 4, will show that certain portions, viz., that indicated by asterck as to which the Swami had relied on other people's testimony were dele ted in the "Tribune" account. The portions deleted run as follows:—"Then the police began to belabour them with a stick, and soldiers with machine-guns were arriving, when they left to report to me and "machine-gun had fired indiscriminately."

This delection. I respectfully submit, bears clear testimony of my good intention On another occasion similar prudence was shown by the "Tribune" in deleting objectionable portions in connection with Swami Sharadhanands statements now in possession of the police and the comparison of the version as it appeared in the "Tribune" page 5 of the telegram headed "The Delhi Tragedy" in the issue of 5th April, 1919, with the corresponding account that appeared in the "Leader" page 5 of even date.

"TRIBUNE'S" ACCOUNT.

"Efforts are being made to suppress facts, but a Commission of the people has begun its sittings and true facts will come to light."

"LEADER'S" ACCOUNT.

"The local authorities are trying their best to suppress facts, but a commmission of the people has begun its sittings and the facts about the savage and inhuman firing and bayoneting of unarmed, innocent people, by British soldiers will come to light."

I would submit that the above modifications and the scoring out of objectionable sentences eloquently testify to the good sense and good faith shown by the "Tribune."

III. Issue of April, 4:—"A remedy which is no remedy." This note should be read along with the other editorial notes that follow, e. g., the True Remedy.—The duty of leaders. It does not stand isolated from the context and should be read with it in order to get at my meaning.

"Even quiet can be purchased too dear; quiet, is clearly equivalent to freedom from agitation and political activity." "No self-respecting people, conscious of its rights ever did or could do etc." I would respectfully refer to paragraph 144 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, commonly known as the Montague—Chelmsford Report. The illustrious authors thereof say therein:—"We believe profoundly that the time has now come when the sheltered existence which we have given India cannot be prolonged without damage to her national life; that we have a richer gift for her people than any that we have yet bestowed on them: that nationhood within the Empire represents something better than anything India has hitherto attained; that the placid, pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such Indian nationhood will grow and that in deliberately disturbing it, we are working for her highest good."

This note is only a feeble echo of the sentiment expressed in the foresaid except.

Issue of April 6th.—*Prayer at the Jumma Masjid*: This is a telegram sent by a correspondent, whose name I gather by comparing with the corresponding Leader telegram to be K. A. Desai, said to be a Mill Manager The word "Martyr" in the telegram is unfortunate and I extremely regret I inadvertantly overlooked it. It was not, as the Mss will show, edited by me. The retention of such a word is in conflict with my whole attitude as to the incidents at Delhi on the morning and forenoon of 30th March forenoon with regard to which I kept an open mind. Had I noticed it in the proofs, I would have certainly changed it, as I did with regard to other objectionable expressions in telegrams, already referred to. Such mistakes do occasionally happen in a daily newspaper, where the Editor is so hard worked that it is often impossible for him to attend to every detail (e. g. the issue of the Leader of even date) where the word has not been struck out.)

V. Is ue of April 8th. "Memorial to Delhi Martyrs":—

There foregoing observations apply *pari passu* to another telegram headed "Memorial to Delhi Martyrs." I extremely regret the retention of the word 'martyr' in the above telegram, and I would have changed it, had I noticed it. I may add that the word "martyr" does not occur in any editorial note or comment. This shows that I dissociated myself strongly from the use of the word "martyr" in such connection.

I may explain in this connection that all this time there were two versions of the incident before the public, and the "Tribune" was careful to publish both versions, with this difference that while it published the version in support of the local authorities without any alteration, it made substantial changes as shown above in the other version. The above two telegrams should be read in this light.

Issue of 8-4-19:—"The Delhi Tragedy A memorial Fund." As explained above, I kept my mind open with regard to the Delhi incidents, and it is because of my having done so that I did not think there was any risk of misunderstanding, when I supported the memorial appeal on behalf of the killed and wounded. In the first place, no memorial to the killed and wounded could be actually raised until the incidents were sifted by a mixed committee of enquiry and the praise or blame weighed and apportioned. In the second place, I was thinking far more of the relief to the survivors than of a memorial to the dead or wounded. I may mention that the idea of some relief was also mooted at a conference called by the Deputy Commissioner, where some of the leading Delhi citizens said that they would appoint a committee to collect funds for the wounded (vide last paragraph of the Associated Press telegram headed. "The Delhi Tragedy" in page 5 of the "Tribune" of 6th April 1919)

Issue of 8-4-19: "A feature of yesterday's demonstration." Attempt by certain Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioners and their ignominious failure:—I have no personal knowledge of any such attempt. I had to rely on my reporter who is a local man and an experienced journalist and based my comment on his statement. I do not understand the vernacular of the province, nor have I ever attended any function or meeting.

Issue of 8th April 1919:—"Action against Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal":—There was nothing to show that these gentlemen had acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety. The "Khalsa" Advocate, the organ of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, (an entirely non-political body) stated that on 30th March 1919 "there was perfect quiet all round" (vide extract from "Khalsa Advocate", quoted in the "Tribune" page 3 of 5th April 1919)

Issue of 8th April 1919:—"A great Day" Great because millions of men observed the day as a day of prayer and humiliation but never lost their self-possession or dignity. This was my information derived from my reporter as regards Lahore and from telegrams and letters received from other cities and other parts of the country "This prevention was unfortunate for if the crowd were allowed etc":—I had again to rely on my reporter who is a local man of considerable journalistic experience. I did not hear of any disturbance to in my leaderette headed "The Police and Military arrangements" page 1 of even date) nor did the C and M. Gazette mention any (vide its issue of 8-4-19).

"No one who say the crowd education Political within the brief compass of a day."

The sense is the same that is expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea in his speech on the Rowlatt Bill Debate, in the Imperial Legislative Council:—

"And my Lord, what is at the root of this agitation that is going in connection with these two Bills, and echoes of which have been heard in this Council? It is the love of constitutional freedom, the jealous regard for constitutional rights safeguarded by law. Therefore, my Lord, I feel, that in opposing this Bill we are developing the qualities which Englishmen have taught us to prize, demonstrating to the world the possession of those moral attributes, which are a guarantee for the success of representative institutions"—Page 755 of the Gazette of India of March 29, 1919 part VI). "And the hour of selfdetermination, if it has not struck already etc."

"Self-determination" means, to quote the words of President Wilson (Vide his address headed "The Foundation of a general Peace" delivered at a Government House of Representatives on 11th February, 1919) the principle that "all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism."

The view expressed is similar to the following sentiment expressed in another of President Wilson's speeches:—

"Whether one generation witnesses it or not, the glad day of revelation and of freedom will come."

Issue of April 9:—"The Delhi Tragedy" "The complete, and in most cases, unqualified success, which has attended the demonstration, etc". . . .

As already explained, I had to rely for the information on my reporter and correspondents and also on the C. M. Gazette account of the Lahore function (vide its issue dated 8th April 1919.) I would further submit that the statement about orderly celebration, even if it turns out to be radically incorrect, could not have caused or been likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or any section of it.

"Swami Shardhananda who was in touch with local authorities . . . . had definitely declared that the employment of the military was both unnecessary and unjustifiable, that the thing was savage and inhuman."

The words "savage and inhuman" occurs in Swami Shradhanand's message in the portions that were modified or scored out in the "Tribune" account (vide the telegram headed "The Delhi Tragedy" page 5 in the "Tribune" and compare it with the corresponding passage in the Leader telegram of same date, as explained in reply to II).

I may submit that identical views were expressed in the Leader article of 5-4-19 (page 3 of its issue), on which my article was based. Vide also the signed letter by the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru in the Leader, of 12-4-19, page 3 headed "Is it the reign of law" where he says "Even on that assumption (viz., that the non-official version is exaggerated and the official version wholly true) I must admit that I cannot see what justification there was for firing to the crowd to the Chandni Chouk. I may further submit that I did not originally publish these statements. I published them only when other papers had already published and commented on them. and when, I thought, no lawful purpose could be served by withholding them from publication. My whole point, moreover, as will be seen from the context was to urge the enquiry to allay the feelings of disquiet."

Issue of April 10: "Blazing Indiscretion" To begin with. Sir Michael O'Dwyer confounds merely alleged intemperate language as such with criminal activity or the promotion of disorder

All I meant was that the political agitators could be made responsible for the natural and probable consequences of their speeches, not for unexpected or too remote results. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor himself in his reply to the loyal addresses presented to him on the 12th instant characterised the outbreak as "unexpected."

A pamphlet published by the C. & M. Gazette headed "Punjab Disturbances" after stating that "these sudden outbreaks took every one by surprise" goes on to say that "they themselves (the disaffected among the educated classes) were probably unaware of the organisation, which was working behind and making use of their inflammatory pamphlets" (vide Preface). "As for the language of threat repeatedly used etc., all that I meant clearly was that His Honour was never known to be excessively friendly to the political agitators

Issue of April 11. "Action under the Defence of India Act."

"In some cases, notably in the case of Mr. Besant and her two associates'. . . . .

Vide in this connection the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru's article headed "Is it the reign of law?" in page 3 of the Leader of 12th April 1919, where he says:—"I have heard some of the highest and mightest in the land admit, "in private, that it (Mrs. Besant's internment) was a great blunder."

"It was not their intention not to use the Act again in dealing with what they only regarded as intemperate political agitation."

In reply to Mr. Jinnah, Sir William Vincent stated at a meeting of the Imperial Legislature Council on 5-9-17 that "the Government of India are prepared to recommend to the Government of Madras to remove the restrictions placed on Mrs Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale under the Defence of India rules, if the Government of India are satisfied that these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation during the remainder of the war, and that "the Government of India are prepared subject to the same conditions to take same the course in regard to other persons upon whom restrictions have been placed under the rules, merely by reason of their violent methods of political agitation" (page 679 of Gazette of India dated 15th September 1917 Part VI). I submit that this shows that the Government of India did not generally desire to have a rigorous application of the Defence of India rules in the case of political agitators.

Sir William further said (vide page 467 of the Gazette of India d/- 29th March 1919 part VI) that "Sir Reginald Craddock gave a distinct undertaking that it would only be in force during the war." "After all there is no getting away from the fact that neither at Lahore nor at Amritsar"—(this article was written on the 10th morning) no disturbances had then taken place.

Articles to show course of conduct, prior to 30th March.

Issue of March 20. "Sir William Vincent's speech." The fact is Government believes in constructive proposals of one particular kind, viz., those of the repressive order etc."

This only means that so far as the prosecution and suppression of crime is concerned, Government only believes tructive proposals of the repressive order.

"Passive resistance is only a form—though only the extreme form—of political agitation, etc."

This is only a reply to Sir William Vincent's remark. It only means that a bureaucratic Government does not believe in yielding to agitation. It prefers to go its own way and walk by its own light. Even when it does yield to political agitation, it tries to show that is not going so, but acting of its own motion.

Issue of March 21 "A colossal blunder" "Starting point of a constitutional struggle, infinitely larger more intense, etc".

Vide the Hon. Mr. Sastri's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council (page 111 of the Gazette of India dated 15th February 1919 Part VI) "If our appeal falls flat, if th Bill goes through, I do not believe there is any one here who would be doing his duty if he did not join the agitation." "We have still the aftermath, the consequences of the law to the Government of India no less to us (page 758 of the Gazette of India of March 29, 1919 part VI)".

Hon. Dr. Sapru in his signed article "Is it the reign of law"? in the Leader of April 12 says "Almost every non-official member, who took part in the proceedings considered it his duty to warn the Government against the storm that was gathering outside."

It was from this point of view and from no other that Mr. B. N. Sarma described the action of the official majority as marking the beginning of the end." Here the beginning of the end means merely "the beginning of political estrangement between the Government and public opinion" "beginning of the alienation from modern spirit." "We can only hope that it will have the chivalry and fairness to accept responsibility."

This was because the measure was passed notwithstanding solid and unanimous non-official opposition.

Issue of March 23:—"Indian Legislative Council." The article expresses satisfaction in the creation of a new public health fund. for which £3,000 was ear-marked. I have characterised it as "a satisfactory feature" and as "clearly welcome."

"Of all which, by the way, we must say . . . . . for they are words, words, words". . . What I meant was that they are words because they have nothing corresponding to them in actual measures and policy.

Issue of March 25:—"The Viceroy's appeal"

"The glamour and the inspiration of the memories . . tend only to accentuate them." My meaning in explained in the sentences that follow.

I have in the foregoing paragraphs tried to explain the meaning of the writings, that are the subject-matter of the charges in so far as they seemed to me to require explanation. If the prosecution desires me to elucidate any particular passage, not included in the above I shall gladly do so.

I beg to close this somewhat long statement by quoting the opinions of two prominent moderate leaders, both of whom have been members of Lord Southborough Reform Committee about my views and character.

Issue of March 26. "Mr. Gandhi's Advice."

There is absolutely no suggestion of resistance, even in the most passive form, in this

(Continued on page 16.

WHITHER DRIFTS INDIA?

THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Whither drifts India? Towards bitterness, chaos, and strife, or towards peace, contentment, and progress within the Empire? The recent troubles in India force these questions upon the attention of every one interested in the orderly march forward of the human race, says Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, writing in the "Contemporary Review." At all events, persons concerned in Indian welfare, and in the evolution of the the British Empire towards a confraternity of free nations, cannot afford to shelve these issues.

Why did riots break out in India in March and April? Several explanations, official and otherwise, have been offered. The British people have been told that the passage of the Rowlatt Act against the entreaties and warnings of Indians has been seized upon by th eagitators as an excuse for inaugurating an anti-British movement in India, and that since that Act was designed solely to deal with anarchical and revolutionary conspiracies, it can have no terror for law-abiding citizens. They have further been informed that Indian malcontents were successful in fomenting trouble because there existed in India much unrest, owing to the abnormal rise in prices, the acute shortage of food, the ravages caused by influenza, the hardships incidental upon recruiting and war in general, and the approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire. The widest possible publicity has also been given, through the British press, to speciously worded theories ascribing the gravity of the Indian situation to the nefarious work secretly carried on by German, Turkish, and Bolshevik agents. One or two correspondents have stayed from these orthodox explanations to the extent of hinting that the delay in giving effect to the British promise to reform the Indian constitution, and the persistent and noisy propaganda that persons opposed to such reforms carried on, in Britain and Idnia, have undermined Indian faith in British goodwill.

Some of these explanations cannot be lightly dismissed; but, all put together, they do not reveal the root-cause of the trouble, and, therefore, lead us nowhere. They set thinking persons wondering if Indians are really so bereft of common sense and political acumen that, after having remained staunch during the darkest hours of the war, when the fate of the Empire hung in the balance, they should begin to play into the hands of the enemy when Britain stands triumphant, Germany and Turkey have been brought to their knees, and Russia is reduced to chaos, and, moreover, when British statesmen are devising measures to advance India towards responsible self-government. On the very face of it, that suggestion is so preposterous that anyone who knows aught of educated Indians willl dismiss it as unthinkable.

It is no less absurd to feel secure because rioting has ceased, and quiet has been restored by firing volleys into unarmed crowds, dropping bombs from aeroplanes, scouring the country with mobile columns and armoured cars, and condemning a large number of Indians to death, transportation, or varying terms of imprisonment by courts-martial and other forms of summary trial. If, for the sake of argument, it be granted that the military and punitive measures employed by "the strong men on the spot" have proved an unqualified success, whither does such rule lead Britain in India? British bayonets and bombs may, indeed, be very effective; but is there any Briton worthy the name who wishes to substitute them for rule by Indian consent To that question there can be but one answer.

Let us, therefore, try to discover what is amiss in India, why there is unrest there, why Indians inaugurated a movement of passive resistance, and why they deliberately set out to defy laws passed by constituted authority. And when we have discovered the root-cause of the trouble, let us seek the remedy for it.

War and the changed outlook.

For the purpose of such an investigation, it is not necessary to rake up the dust of the remote past. Fortunately for India and the British Empire, at the outbreak of hostilities Indian leaders possessed the Imperial patriotism and the political insight to close the chapter of discord in Indo-British annals and to begin a new chapter of harmony.

It will be recalled that when the European sky became overcast with war-clouds, the Indian situation was critical. Educated Indians felt aggrieved at the status they occupied in the administration of their domestic affairs. Certain measures applied to Indian settlers in South Africa by the Union Government had heated the Indian temper, and but for the statesmanship shown by Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, there is no telling what might have happened. The treatment accorded to Indians settled in Canada also aroused resentment in India, and about the time the war broke out a shipload of Indians was starting for a Canadian port in defiance of regulations that the Federal Government at Ottawa had made, which, in effect, prohibited Indian emigrants from entering that Dominion.

When Indians, however, found that the British Empire was being assailed by an unscrupulous enemy who had taken great pains to prepare, in secret, to strike a swift and sure blow, they did not lose a moment in sinking their differences with the Government and in offering to do everything in their power to assist the British to prosecute the war. They possessed, moreover, the good sense to abstain from making capital out of Britain's necessity. Even Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the Indian Nationalist leader, who had just been released from prison after serving his full sentence of six years for sedition, exhorted his countrymen to strengthen the British hand.

Even though the small expeditionary force that Great Britain had managed to hurry across the Channel to support the hard-pressed French and Belgians, had suffered heavily and was facing terrible odds, and India was the only part of the British Empire where men of the first line were available in considerable number, yet there were persons in that country, boasting of the British blood in their veins, who tried to raise racial and religious issues to prevent Indians from fighting on European soil. Lord Hardinge was, however, too wise to pay attention to such an agitation.

The initiative for employing Indian men and money in the war came from Indians —and not from the Government, which was neither of the people nor by the people. Indians of all races and religions, and in all stations of life, volunteered to fight. Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council asked that India might be permitted to share with Britain the financial burden of the war. Had Lord Hardinge been "a strong man," instead of being imaginative and tactful, he might not have permitted Indians to take this initiative. There was nothing in the Indian consitution to compel him to ask leave from Indians before sending troops to fight beyond the Indian frontier or making India pay towards their cost. Troops—and not merely British troops in the pay of India—had more than once before been sent upon non-Indian expeditions, and in more than one instance the cost incurred upon such expeditions had been saddled upon the Indian Exchequer. Had Lord Hardinge chosen to follow in this beaten track, there was nothing to prevent him. In that case, however, he might have had the disadvantage of swimming against the current.

If Indians had not taken the initiative, the contribution made by the Government of India, which was not put into power by Indians and was not even Indian in *personnel*, to be used to crush a Power that threatened the supremacy of the nation that ruled India would have appeared in the light of an exaction. Putting aside all considerations of expediency, the moral effect of such an action would have been most serious. In giving India the initiative Lord Hardinge obtained much more than that negative advantage. With Indian leaders at his back, he could send many more soldiers than he would have been able to do if India's heart was not in the fight. So many soldiers did he send out of the country that, at one time, there were but 15,000 British officers and men in India, and, as a member of his Government put it to me, he "ruled India with the police." To Indian leaders that was an open secret, and yet calm was preserved in India.

In thus allowing Indians to initiate the movement for assisting Britain in her death-struggle on the European Continent, Lord Hardinge gave a new direction to the governance of India. He may not have intended to make a new departure, perhaps he was not quite aware that he was setting up a new constitutional standard in India; but nevertheless he inaugurated a new constitutional era in that country—an era in which the people's representatives acquired a status that they had never before possessed in the governance of their land. The provision for moving resolutions made by Lord Morley in his Act of 1909, which Indians had spoken of as dead wood, became, all of a sudden, the one living part of the Indian constitution—it blossomed like the Glastonbury thorn. Constitutional history records many another event that, at the time, did not appear very important, but which gave a new direction to the administration of the country in which it occurred.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that took place on September 9th, 1914, was epoch-making in the history of the constitution. For the first time since the control of India passed out of Indian hands, an Indian (Sir G. Chitnavis) moved a resolution asking the Government to let Indians "share in the heavy burden imposed by the war upon the United Kingdom." Every Indian present supported that resolution. These proceedings metamorphosed India's position in the British Empire from that of a dependant into that of a partner. It initiated in India government by the consent of the people, theretofore undreamt of.

Reactionary influences.

This seed of democracy, planted in the soil of India in the early days of the war, should have been protected against unfavourable winds, and its growth judiciously stimulated. Had that been done, I am sure that the disturbances of which the world has heard so much during recent weeks would not have broken out, and the constitutional development of India within the British Empire would have gone on harmoniously.

Unfortunately, however, persons whose vested interests were threatened by Indian political progress leagued together to prevent Indians from deriving any benefit from participation in a war waged to uphold the principles of national rights and self-determination. Even during the most critical period of the struggle, they never forgot their vendetta against educated Indians, and carried on a vigorous campaign to belittle and to abuse them. It was said that the Indians who fought and the Indians who agitated had nothing in common. It was even hinted that if the agitators kept quiet, it was merely because they knew that no movement that they might set on foot had the least chance of success. The British were solemnly told that if they transferred even a shred of authority to educated Indians they would betray the implicit trust that the Indian masses had reposed in their present rulers.

The Defence of India Act—the Indian form of D.O.R.A.—to which Indians in the Imperial Legislative Council had given their consent, even though they felt that in view of the repressive measures that the Government already possessed, such an Act was unnecessary, merely because they wished to humour Lord Hardinge, who emphasised its *permissive* character,, was widely used to deprive Indians of their freedom without affording them any opportunity for trial. Official and semi-official explanations were made to justify wholesale internments; but even when uttered by a sympathetic Governor, they failed to convince Indians, who had no faith whatever in the police, and who consequently distrusted executive action based upon secret police reports untested in an open, regular court of law.

While the number of Indian internees was steading mounting, month after month passed by without the authorities in Britain or in India giving the slightest indication of their intention to remove the disabilities that unjustly branded Indians as members of an inferior race. As months lengthened into years, and Indians not only failed to detect any signs that a liberal policy was about to be applied to India, but, on the contrary, actually saw and heard much which made them doubt that the formulas of freedom expounded by the Empire's statesmen would be applied to India, they began to demand a definite declaration of the policy Britain intended to pursue in India.

The wisest course that British statesmen could have pursued would have been to have lost not a moment in declaring, unequivocally, that India would share, freely and fully, in the freedom for which her sons were so valiantly and unselfishly fighting; but the men in power at Whitehall let time slip through their fingers without taking any action to set the Indian mind at rest. Not until the disclosures made by the Mesopotamia Commission led to a change at the India Office was any tangible expression given of British intentions towards India.

Though somewhat halting in spirit and language, the pronouncement made on August 20th, 1917, declaring that the "policy of his Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing the associaton of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible goverment in India, as an integral part of the British Empire," did much to revive faith in British integrity. When the Montagu Mission reached India, towards the end of that year. Indians felt that they were on the eve of a new constitutional era.

As the situation was mending, however, the privileged classes, nervous about their vested interests, set up an agitation that raised grave doubts in the Indian mind about Britain's sincerity in regard to putting into effect the solemn pledge made by his Majesty's Government. In speeches, articles, and notes contributed to the British press, and in circulars and leaflets issued by persons belonging to those classes, attempts were made to poison the British mind against the eminent statesman who had undertaken Indian reform, and against educated Indians! From the statements that were iterated and reiterated, from all sorts of platforms, Indians could not but derive the impression that, racially and otherwise, the Secretary of State for India could not speak for Britain, that the declaration he had made did not commit anybody but himself, and that India had been conquered by the sword and would continue to be ruled by the sword, no matter if Indians cried themselves hoarse for Dominionhood. The uneasiness caused in the Indian mind by such talk was greatly heightened by the delay in the publication of the report containing the conclusions reached by the Montagu Mission. The form in which the report was finally published, in July last, lent itself to misrepresentation. Persons interested in Indian banking, commerce, industries, and public services lost no time in declaring that it contained the views of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, to which his Majesty's Government would not lend any support, and that when the right time came the British nation would refuse to hand India over to an unrepresentative, irresponsible, sordidly selfish and grossly incapable set of Indians who would bleed the Indian masses and rapidly reduce the country to bankruptcy and chaos. The uneasiness kept on growing as the Cabinet, which contained men whose record inspired fear in the Indian mind, made no effort to put an end to such talk, as months were allowed to elapse without any announcement being made about the appointment of the three committees foreshadowed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, as persons with vested interests in India kept on delivering impassioned harangues to bring about the "whittling down" of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme which, even as it stood, was considered inadequate by nearly every Indian capable of thinking politically, as the "Indian" Civil Service raised the standard of revolt reminiscent of the agitation it had launched a generation ago, which ended in the humiliation of that true friend of India —the first Lord Ripon, and the highest officials in the land seemed to side with the Civil Servants.

Rowlatt Legislation.

While Indians were full of resentment at the disabilities under which they laboured in spite of the war, and tortured with anxiety regarding the future of India within the Empire, the Government of India appointed a Committee (1) to investigate and report on the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India; and (2) to examine and consider the difficulties that had arisen in dealing with such conspiracies, and to advise as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them.

Though a High Court Judge was imported from London, and Britons and Indians with judicial and legal qualifications and experience were associated with him, yet Indians suspected that the appointment of the Committee was merely a move made by the permanent officials to justify the large number of internments made in Bengal and elsewhere, and to find an excuse for perpetuating, in one form or another, the Defence of India Act, to enable the officials to continue to exercise, in time of peace, the arbitrary powers that they enjoyed during the war. The procedure of the (Rowlatt) Committee confirmed these suspicions. It did not take the trouble to travel about India, but, with the exception of four sittings at Lahore (the Punjab), conducted all its enquiries at Calcutta. It examined comparatively few witnesses, whose names and qualifications to speak it refused to disclose, and many of whom, Indians fear, were selected upon the recommendation of the police because they would strengthen the case made out by them. It relied altogether, or almost altogether, upon statements prepared by the secret service and other executive officials. No report based upon investigation conducted in such a manner could impress Indians as trustworthy.

On April 15th, 1918, Mr. Justice Rowlatt submitted the Committee's report to the Government of India, which, after a short time, published it with certain elisions. It recommended the enactment of special measures to deal with the situation when the Defence of India Act ceased to operate—(1) punitive measures: that is to say, "measures better to secure the conviction and punishment of offenders," and (2) preventive measures: "measures to check the spread of conspiracy and the commission of crime." In asking for drastic changes in the processes of law, and the perpetuation, after the war, of some of the worst provisions of the Defence of India Act, the Committee did not hesitate to drag in "disbanded soldiers," of whom "there will be large numbers, especially in the Punjab," and "among whom it may be possible to stir up discontent." What solicitude!

The findings of the Rowlatt Committee were bitterly resented by Indians, and their recommendations were assailed from one end of the country to the other. The political enemies of Indians, however, saw in the report a most useful weapon to block Indian progress. They abused the Secretary of State for India for withholding its publication in Britain, and when it was finally issued as a White Paper, gave it the widest possible publicity, with a view to prejudicing Britons against Indian reform.

Inasmuch as the Government of India, as well as His Majesty's Government, were committed to Indian reform, and Indians of every shade of political opinion resented the implications made by the Rowlatt Committee and questioned the soundness of its recommendations, it would have been expedient to bow to Indian opinion and shelve the report—at any rate, until the constitutional reforms had been inaugurated and the new legislative machinery designed to give larger and better representation to Indians could deal with the proposals. The bureaucracy had, however, made up its mind to add to the ample repressive measures that it possessed before the war began, and, brushing aside Indian appeals and protests, it embodied the Rowlatt recommendations into two separate Bills and introduced them into the Imperial Legislative Council.

One of these Bills (No. 1 of 1919), designed to alter the Indian Penal Code, was so mutilated in Committee that the Government was only too glad to move for its publication in the various "Gazettes" to elicit opinion in regard to it. The other measure (Bill No. 2 of 1919), designed to deal with men of the type who had been interned by the hundred, met a different fate. The Home Member (corresponding to the Home Secretary), in charge of it, adopted an attitude in the Committee that made the most optimistic of Indians feel utterly hopeless. The only two changes of any importance that the Government finally consented to make were to restrict its scope to revolutionary and anarchical crime, and to limit its life to three years. These concessions, together with the pledges given by the Government, however, failed to make Indians take a favourable view of the measure, which they considered would menace Indian freedom, especially as it would be employed by an Executive whose record in such matters was as black as it could be.

How different was the session of the Imperial Legislative Council at which this "Black Bill," as it is universally called in India, was rushed through from the one held almost exactly four years before, at which the resolution asking that India be permitted to share in the financial burden of the war was passed! Whereas in 1914 every Indian voted with the officials, in 1918 every chosen representative of the people recorded his vote against the measure that the officials were forcing through the Council, or abstained from voting. Whereas, in 1914, Lord Hardinge had set up a new standard of the governance of India by the consent of her people, and thereby inspired fresh hope in the Indian heart, in 1919 his immediate successor made it plain to Indians that he possessed the full power to make the official will prevail, and, whether Indians liked it or not, they would be ruled as the officials willed, no matter how much the official will might be at variance with the wishes of the people's representatives.

I say people's representatives, because Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others who were suppressed by the merciless official *bloc* in 1919 were the same men whose speeches, delivered on September 9th, 1914, committing India to the support of the military operations, were cabled out by the Viceroy and read by grateful Ministers in Parliament, and later incorporated in a White Paper. Surely the representative character of these persons did not change with signing of the Armistice!

It is not necessary for me to summarise subsequent events—how Mr. M. K. Gandhi and others initiated the movement "passively" to resist this "lawless law," as an eminent jurist has put it, and other measures taken by Indians to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Nor is it necessary for me to chronicle the details of the collision between Indians and officials, and the shooting and hangings and imprisonments.

These events occurred only the other day, and the Press gave more or less full reports of them. Anyone who has taken the trouble to read the narrative of events that I have presented with as much fairness as I could, does not need to be told where the seat of the trouble lies. One has but to consider the incidents at the two sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council that I have related to realise what is amiss in India.

In my judgment, the root-cause of the trouble is that in the governance of India the British persist in being un-British. They try to have one code of political morality for themselves and another for India. Waves of reaction and coercion succeed waves of generous impulses. No wonder that Indians feel perplexed, discouraged, fretful. No wonder that there is unrest. Let Britain have a positive policy for India—a policy just and progressive, in consonance with her traditions and let her follow out that policy consistently: I am certain she will win the affection and gratitude of Indians, and the unrest will be turned into a force making for harmony and progress. Repression must cease. Reform must begin.

Note.—Since the above was written the Secretary of State has made an important statement in Parliament, in which he acknowledged that Indians were universally opposed to the Rowlatt Act, but declared that it must stand, as it was needed to deal with the existing anarchical and revolutionary situation; and in which he made a strong plea for a speedy and generous measure of reform. If I had the opportunity to do so, I would not alter a word that I wrote before; but I would add that in following a policy of concession-cum-repression, Mr. Montagu is making a grave mistake. That policy has proved an utter failure and it is particularly unwise to persist with it when the war has alterd everything.

MINERS' HOVELS.

HOUSING CONDEMNED AT COAL COMMISSION.

PIGS BETTER OFF WITH TWO ROOMS.

Severe comment on housing conditions was made at the Coal Commission inquiry in mail week. Dr. Frank Shufflebotham, medical adviser to the Ministry of Munitions, who was recalled, said the housing of the working classes generally was deplorable. He did not think they were worse for miners than for others, except that, as the miners were occupied in a dirty occupation, their houses should, perhaps, be a little better.

Sir Adam Nimmo: May I put it to you that we ought to regard it as a reasonable attitude on the part of the miners that, if they wish for better houses, they should be willing to pay more rent than they do?

Witness: Yes.

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH.

Sir Adam Nimmo: The question of health is not confined to the mining industry.

Witness: I think the health of miners is quite distinct from that of workmen employed in other industries. I think it is the only industry in which over a million men are employed.

In reply to Sir Leo Money, witness said that with regard to the health conditions of miners he thought a great improvement could be made with nationalisation.

Sir Leo Money: Don't you think that if a Ministry of Mines were set up under a non-political party, and that if a new pit were sunk, say, in Suffolk, that, without doubt, the Ministry would put up houses, and would have to do so for the people?

Witness: Yes, I do.

Mr. Tawney: You are aware that rotten fish must not be sold. Should not the same obligation rest on the vendor of houses as on the vendor of fish? (Laughter.) Witness agreed.

TWO ROOMS FOR PIGS.

On the question of one-roomed houses Mr. Hodge asked the witness whether he was acquainted with the breeding of pigs.

Witness: No.

Mr. Hodges: Have you ever had it brought to your notice that when a pig is rearing its family, or even when it is a single pig, it has a two-roomed dwelling?—I cannot say I am aware of that.

Mr. Hodges said that even 30 years ago, when a pigstye was built, there was a cot for the pig to sleep in and a space set apart for it to feed in. "If that is the condition of swine, do you say that the miners who have been compelled to live in a one-roomed dwelling, living, sleeping, and eating in one room, are worse off than the pigs?"—I would not like to make the comparison quite so strong; but it is certainly a most deplorable condition.

Mr. Hodges: If Sir Adam Nimmo, or anyone else, lent himself to the suggestion that talk about one-roomed houses was sentimental talk, what position would you put such a man in? Would you think he was a proper person to look after the interests of any body of workmen?

Sir Adam Nimmo protested that it was not a fair question.

The Chairman: I do not think there is any insinuation made by Mr. Hodges. We are all agreed that that would be deplorable.—"Daily News."

SHETH VARJIWANDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Hon. Secretaries acknowledge with thanks, receipt of donation of Rs. 3,000 made to Seth Varjiwandas Kapole Boarding School, by Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Sons, in sacred memory of Sheth Ishwardas Tribhowandas, who died on 30th May, on condition that the original amount be kept intact and the annual interest accruing from the said amount be spent towards the expenses of giving religious education to the students of this institution.

A NEW BOOK

THE SECRET OF TYPEWRITING SPEED

By Miss MARGARET B. OWEN

The World's Champion Typist

This book is invaluable to everybody who uses a Typewriter and should be read by every typist.—It gives a very effective system for Ease, Speed and Efficiency in Typewriting

Eminent critics give strong Endorsement.

Bound in cloth Rs. 3-8

Send for its descriptive circular.

SOLE AGENT:

B P. MADON,

297, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

RARE BOOKS ON HEALTH.

BOOKS BY Dr. J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.,

The founder of the Famous Battle Creek Sanitorium, the LARGEST Hygienic Institution IN THE WORLD.

	Rs.	a.
Art of Massage (by Kellogg)	3	8
Col: Hygiene	7	8
Hygiene of Infancy	4	8
Headache, How to Prevent it	4	8
How to save the Babies	2	12
Ladies' Guide (Illustrated)	12	8
Life—Its Mysteries and Miracles	6	8
Neurasthenia	8	8
New Cookery Book	9	8
New Method in Diabetes	2	8
Plain Facts for both Sexes, one Vol. Edi	11	8
Do. in 2 Volumes I & II	13	8
Science in the Kitchen	7	8
Sinusoidal Current	3	12

BOOKS BY Dr. LINDLAHR, M.D.

Nature Cure Philosophy and Practice

Nature Cure Cook Book

BOOKS BY Dr. A. LORAND, M.D.

Old Age Deferred

Building Human Intelligence

Health & Longevity through Rational Diet

BOOKS BY Dr. J. H. TILDEN, M.

On the Dietetic and Hygienic treatment of Disease by Drugless Methods.

Dr. Tilden, has been practising most successfully in Art of Drugless Healing for the 17 years and his books are therefore, a practical and of highest value to all.

	Rs.	a.
Appendicitis and its Cure	6	8
Care of Children	3	12
Cholera Infantum	3	12
Typhoid Fever	3	12
Diseases of Women and Easy Childbirth	6	8
Gonorrhoea and Syphillis, its Cure	6	8
Food, Vol. I	5	8
Food, Vol. II	5	8
Criticisms of the Practice of Medicine Vol. I and II each	5	8

LEAFLETS BY Dr. TILDEN.

Autotoxemia, My System Explained.	0	8
What Shall I Eat When Travelling.	0	15
Diabetes	0	7

TEA and COFFEE, their Physical, Intellectual and Moral effects on Human system by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Price Re. 1-10.

Sole Agent:—**B. P. MADON,**

Health Home, SANTA CRUZ.

Branch: 297 Hornby Road, FORT.

"ELIXIR" G.B.P.

(Or Flesh Maker).

It is the greatest of flesh-making and fat-producing substances that we know of. It has admirable powers of increasing the body weight. It promotes growth of new cells. Forms flesh from the most ordinary food-stuff. Strengthens the physique by abundantly increasing the number of white corpuscles in the blood. And every one knows this day that the white corpuscles are the guardian angels of our body. They always protect out body from the inclemency of the weather, from accident and injury, and from the ravages of infectious diseases. It is carminative, restorative, alterative, tonic and beautifier. Long use grants a glow of health to the user.

Purchaser of "ELIXIR" will get gratis a copy of the valuable book "Treatment of Common Ailments", by DR. BANERJEA.

Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

Scorpion Sting Cure.

Sovereign remedy. Relieves pain in less than half-a-minute. Cure guaranteed. 1 phial As. 8. 3 phials Re. 1-4, V. P. Charges As. 4 up to 3 phials.

Dr. P. BANERJEA, B. A.

GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY.

MIHIJAM, (Behar).

Pay no more than the Right Price.

We stock only the BEST

Perfumery,
Provisions,
patent Medicines,
also
Oilman's Stores &
Smoker's Requisites.

Sold at the lowest Market Rates, in the Fort.

Moffusil Orders Promptly Executed.

EDWARD RESTAURANT

Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort,

C.B. 999 **BOMBAY.**

"COLD-BLOODED" LETTER.

WIFE'S FEARS OF "ROTTEN OLD AGE"

STRANGE DIVORCE COURT STORY.

Remarkable evidence was given in mail week in the Divorce Court in an action in which a decree *nisi* was granted to Arthur Sowler, trainer and horse dealer, of Finmere Warren, Bucks, on the ground of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondent, James Kenneth Hewlett Stevenson.

The parties, says the "Daily News" were married in 1912, and the respondent being a fine horsewoman and a regular follower of hounds was able, said counsel, to help her husband very considerably in his business. She had been previously divorced, when the present petitioner was co-respondent.

In September, 1914, petitioner joined the Army, and became an officer in the Remount Department. Coming home on leave the housekeeper made a communication to him to the effect that his wife was too familiar with Stevenson. His wife indignantly denied this, and he accepted her word and discharged the housekeeper. He returned to France, and in February, 1917, received a letter from his wife, which contained the following passage:

It is no good beating about the bush. I cannot go on. I am fed up with the hard work and worry. I shall go on till the end of the war, then I am going to take a long rest. I am going to have a rotten old age rheumatism, etc. Men will be scarce after the war, and you will be able to find a nice woman with money. Do not think it is a case of my leaving a sinking ship. I shall always be your pal, and as long as I have a penny I shall help you.

The petitioner replied that the proposal was too horrible and cold-blooded to think of and implored respondent to reconsider her decision.

Petitioner, in his evidence, said he forgave his wife for misconduct, and resumed marital relations, but later when he came on leave she declined to live with him. Eventually, however, they made it up, and stayed two or three days at the Berkeley Hotel.

Other evidence was given of the respondent and co-respondent staying together at the Savoy Hotel. In the end the Judge granted a decree *nisi*, with £450 damages and costs against the co-respondent.

BABU KALINATH ROY.

(Continued from page 14.

advice. Fast, suspension of business on a Sunday (when as a matter of fact, business is largely suspended) and a protest meeting; there is nothing of passive resistance in them.

The opinion of the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, I supose, will be found in the telegrams he sent to the Hon'ble Mr Thomson, Chief Secretary after my arrest.

Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri speaks of me in the following terms in a leading article headed "The Situation in the Punjab" in the Servant of India of April 24th, 1919, page 136, of which he is the Editor: "Who can ever believe that the Editor of the "Tribune" who is one of the most level-headed men in the country and who is conducting the paper on lines that others may well set themselves to emulate, has the remotest connection with disorder except it be that he used his efforts to prevent them."

Again in a speech on "the Present Situation," published in the Servant of India, May 1st, 1919, page 154, he expresses himself as follows:—

"But when we find such persons as the Editor of the "Tribune," Dr. Manohar Lal and others taken in custody, it is impossible that the Government is not overdoing this part of the business. I know many of them personally, and it strikes me that they are extremely good men and law-abiding citizens whom it is impossible, in the absence of very strong evidence, to believe to be in any way connected with the disturbance and deserving of arrest of deportation."

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE DISSOLVED IN MADRAS

NEW CIVIL SUPPLIES COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 26.

In accordance with an undertaking given by Sir Alexander Cardew at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council in March, the Madras Government have been considering the reconstitution of the Traffic Priority Committee appointed in July 1918. The questions with reference to which the Director of Civil Supplies requires advice are principally in connection with the distribution and control of prices of food stuffs. The Government, in an Order, now dissolve the present Traffic Priority Committee and constitute a Civil Supplies Committee. The Chairman of this committee will be the Director of Civil Supplies.

ALE OF REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 26.

A Press communique issued by the Government of India states:—The octave editions the reports and the correspondence recently published on the subject of constitutional reforms are expected to be ready for sale to the public a week hence. Applications for copies should be addressed to the Superintendent, Government Printing India, Calcutta.

RAISE DEPRESSED HINDU CASTES.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Devan Ratan Sarma, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Sabha has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Hindu Depressed classes.

The neglected condition of our lower castes is a source of humiliation and serious loss to our Hindu Community. We are neglecting a duty which we owe to our fellow Hindus and we are reaping the consequences. Every month takes away nearly 12,000 Hindus belonging to these castes to the fold of alien faiths. What this continuous loss means at present, and will mean still more in future can be well imagined. Already labour is becoming scarce and castes which were given to higher pursuits are taking to manual labour. The numerical superiority of the Hindu Community is seriously threatened.

Apart from religious and social considerations, politically the loss is a most serious one. In these days of class representation and creed considerations, to lose so many of our Hindu brethren, who could easily be reclaimed and retained in our fold, is a loss the magnitude of which cannot be exaggerated and yet experience shows that only a little love and consideration shown towards their welfare by their own Hindu brethren of higher castes works far more magically to knit them to the society and religion of their birth than any amount of pursuation and temptation from the preachers of alien faiths. To cite an instance, the All India Hindu Sabha resolved in one of its recent meetings to open a fund for training and engaging *upadeshakas* to work among the depressed classes. But before issuing a public appeal for the purpose for which the agitated condition of the last two months did not seem to be favourable. I engaged a *Brahmana upadeshka* to work among the *chamars* and *mochis* of Dehra-Dun under my direct instruction. He holds the *katha* of Ramayana in one of their mohallas every day, and the results are so encouraging that I feel tempted to issue this appeal now without any further delay.

The work of only a few weeks seems to have aroused religious fervour and a spirit of union of thought and identification with Hinduism which it is refreshing to see. Many of them have left the drinking of wine and other loose habits. As many of them went on pilgrimage to Hardwar on the occasion of the last Shree Ganga Janam Dashmi. There is a growing desire to be able to learn Hindi and Hindu religious literature among them and steps are being taken to make probision for their education in their leisure hours. Women as well as men attend the *Katha;* and it is very pleasing and fascinating hear them sing in a chorus "*Hare Ram, Hare Ram, Ram Ram Hare Hare; Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna, Krishn, Krishna Hare Hare.*" Invitatios are received to hold *Kathas* in other *mohallas* of *charmars* and other low castes. Even *Khansama and Sweeper* fraternity who are in the employ of *Sahib logs* is requisitioning our Panditji and arrangements are being made to visit this scattered community at their houses. Thus we are gathering experience as to the method of work which is likely to prove efficacious in its results. But the work to be effective requires an army of workers, and a large amount of founds to train and maintain them as it is very necessary that every station in India should have at least one good *upadeshaka*, and we should have a central institution for the training of such *upadeshakas*. The All-India Hindu Sabha has decided that the management of this fund and the organization of the missionaries should be entirely in the hands of a committee consisting of such persons only as may contribute money and take active interest in this work. I therefore, issue this appeal primarily with the object of finding out such ladies and gentlemen who are willing to co-operate with the All India Hindu Sabha in this laudable object, and to request them to intimate to me what kind of help they are willing to give to the work. Any practical suggestion to make this undertaking successful will be most welcome.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Devan Ratan Sharma, Sevakuti, Dehra Dun and all remittances of money should be sent to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Dehra Dun, which will act as treasurers till the formation of a Committee as outlined above.

A FOOD-DRINK

For the Poor and the Rich
Peasant or Prince

Instant Postum,

Appetizing Cheering hot drink

made Instantly in the cup, no Boiling.

As such Postum has now taken place of Tea and Coffee, in thousands of Homes.

Note—*PRICES GREATLY REDUCED*

Small tin	.. ..	Rs. 1 8 0
Large "	.. ..	" 2 12 0
Sample tin (for 5 cups) for		0 3 0

Use always Postum if you value Health

Many a person wastes his health in acquiring wealth and then would give all his wealth to regain his health, but alas! very often too late. If you value health, send for my Illustrated (1919) "Health" Catalog just ready. Cost 8 Ans.

B. P. MADON,

Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ,
Branch:—297, Hornby Road, Fort.

HAVOC OF PRESS ACT.

THE LATEST VICTIMS.

The following article on the operation of the Press Act, of late, appears in the "Home Ruler":—

The history of Press Legislation in India extends over a period of nearly one hundred years. This legislation was at first directed against the Anglo-Indian Press which criticised vehemently the administration of India by the East India Company. Later on when the administration passed from the Company's hands to the British Government, the Indian press developed into a potent instrument of enlightening and reflecting true public opinion. The freedom of the Press, with only two short intervals continued to be enjoyed over a period of half a century until 1910. The two intervals were due to the Sepoy's Rebellion in 1857 and in 1878 to the vehemance of the writings of certain vernacular papers. But the year 1910 saw the passing of the present Press Act. This Act has thrown great restraint on the freedom of the Press and has left the Indian section in a lamentably weak condition. It is well known that there was considerable opposition to the passing of the bill, and it was carried after the Government member gave an assurance that the immense powers which were sought to be given to the executive would be sparingly and carefully used. How far this promise has been kept will appear from the present position of the Indian press. The history of the operation of the Act during the last two months in particular, has laid bare the drastic nature of the provisions of the Act.

It is however noteworthy that it is the Indian section that has suffered most the hardships to which an Act of this kind must naturally expose the Press while the Anglo-Indian Press had enjoyed immunity, I propose to give in this article a statistical Survey of how this Act has been operating during the past few months.

In the following statement are shown the newspapers and presses that have come under the operation of the Press Act during the last three months or so. The first security paid is shown in two sub-columns, that paid some time back, and that paid during the last few months. In a separate column is shown the amount of security paid after forfeiture of the first security:—

The above statement includes most of the papers and presses that have come to notice, as having been affected by the Act during the last three months or so. It has been compiled from notes taken from time to time from newspapers. A study of this list will show the comprehensive character of the operation of the Act during the present crisis. I have not possession of a complete list of the journals and presses originally affected by the Act. The "Independent" had published such a list supplied to it by Mr. Chandra from his forthcoming publication and Mr. Tajuddin (Superintendent of the Bureau for the help for Muslim internees); but as this was apparently a partial list, it will not be possible to draw accurate comparisons from it. A study of my list, however, will show that over twenty papers and presses have had to suffer in the short space of 10 or 12 weeks; the total amount of security demanded during that period (columns 5 and 6) is over three quarters of a lakh of rupees. As against this the total security which these papers had paid originally (column 4) amounted to Rs. 12,000; the majority of them having been exempted. These figures speak for themselves.

Knowing as we do the fact that journalism in India is financially a losing enterprise, we are painfully brought face to face with a situation which makes it doubly hazardous, in so far that additional burdens in the shape of securities have to be paid, and the keepers and printers are exposed to the dangers of being hauled up for trial under Section 124-A of the Penal Code, the provisions of which are extremely wide. Journalism has, therefore, become a speculative and hazardous enterprise, and the Indian Press cannot therefore possibly express fully and truly the public opinion which it is its duty to represent. When will a new order of things be restored, and India have a free press like other civilised countries?—L. A. ADWANI.

	Name of the paper or press.	Description.	First Security. Some time back.	First Security. During the last three months or so.	Security demanded during last three months or so after forfeiture of first security.	Remarks.
	—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	The "Bombay Chronicle" ..	English Daily..	2,000		10,000	Editor Mr. Horniman deported, and paper suspended for nearly a month; by the directors later issued under censorship with a security of Rs. 5,000 which has just been enhanced to 10,000.
2	The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" ..	"Daily, biweekly and weekly.	5,000		10,000	
3	The "Tribune" ..	English Daily		2,000		Publication suspended: editor Mr. Kali Nath Roy who is respected all over India as a sober journalist tried of Sedition under Martial Law and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.
4	The "Panjabee" ..	English Daily		2 000		Publication suspended.
5	The "Hindu" ..	English Daily, biweekly and weekly. ..		2,000		Banned from the Punjab and Burma.
6	"Independent" ..	English Daily..		2,000		Do.
7	"Young Patriot" ..	English Weekly		2,000		Publication suspended.
8	"Hindvasi"* ..	Sindhi Daily ..	2,000			Editor under trial for sedition under Sections 124 A & 153 I. P. C. Paper suspended by orders of the District Magistrate till the decision of the case.
9	"Sind Samachar" ..	Sindhi Weekly		1,000		Publication suspended.
10	"Sind Advocate" ..	Do Do				Security of 1,000 demanded but order withdrawn on furnishing guarantees for good conduct.
11	"Sanjya"	Marathi Daily		2,000		
12	"Vijya"	Hindi Daily ..		Security raised to Rs. 2,000		Censor appointed.
13	"Swadesh Mitram" ..	Tamil Daily ..		2,000		Security demanded but order reserved sine die; but lately ordered to deposit security.
14	"Hindu Nasen" ..	Do.		1,000		Do. Do. Do.
15	"Desh Bakhtan ..	Do.	2,000		10,000	
16	"Pratah"*	Lahore Vernacular Daily ..				Editor sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and 500 fine in respect of certain articles on the Delhi incident.
17	"Bhavisha" ..	Allahabad Vernacular Daily	2,000		5,000	Security demanded 10,000 but ultimately made to deposit Rs 5,000 on giving assurances of good conduct.
18	"Congress"	Urdu Daily ..	500		2,000	Censor appointed.
19	"Raj Sakti" ..	Calcutta Vernacular		1,000		
20	"Akhuwat"* ..	Lucknow Urdu Daily				Prohibited from the Punjab;
21	"Sanklapa"	Vernacular Daily ..		1,000		Paid Rs. 1,000 in Government promissory Notes but was compelled to pay Rs. 300 more as difference between the actual value and market rate.
22	"Mehri Nimroz" Press..		1,000		10,000	For printing and publishing All Brothers letter to the Viceroy.
23	"Taj" Press ..	Printers & publishers of Jullalpur "Taj" vernacular Daily		1,000		Without assigning any reason or previous warning.
24	"Rander" Printing Press	Printers of "Anavil Sevak" of Surat		2,000		

Note:—Besides these, some small vernacular papers in Punjab and Delhi have been suppressed or as a result of restrictions imposed upon it have suspended publication e.g. are still issued under censorship conditions.

It will be found from the above statement that 21 out of 24 newspapers and presses have been directly dealt with under the Press Act while the remaining three under other acts.

FOR SALE

Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous
GILLETTE Razors

Can be had from—

A. GULAMHUSEIN & Co.

General Crockery, Glass, Cutlery & Enamelware Merchants.
No. 9, Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Market BOMBAY.

MARK PLEASE

SILKS for Ladies

China Silks for Summer Suitings
AND
Presentation Articles
AT

EMPIRE TRADING Co.

305, HORNBY ROAD, opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay.)

WE CAN SUPPLY
FROM STOCK

Telephones: 733 & 994.

Manilla and Wire ropes, Copper and Brass Pipes, Rivets, Bolts, Hydraulic tubes Lion, Belams, Greased, Loose packings, Hammers, Nails, Stocks, Taps, Dies, Paints, Oils, Varnishes etc.

Telegrams: SHIPSTORES.

ESSABHOY ABDULHUSEIN & Coy.

SHIPCHANDLERS AND CONTRACTORS
378, NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY

GRAVE FODDER SITUATION IN KATHIAWAR.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas, Hony. General Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, writes to us:—

The long break since the first rains early this month is causing very serious anxiety. Kathiawar, which has not had any rain to speak of even earlier in this month, is particularly badly off. Telegrams and letters received from the Special Famine Officer, Kathiawar, and other gentleman running cattle camps and cattle kitchens indicate that the position in Kathiawar is a very grave one and if more grass is not imported there within the next week or ten days, cattle will suffer seriously. The total quantity of grass given to Kathiawar by this Fund up to date exceeds 2 crores and if the work done upto now is not to be wasted a further half a crore will have to be poured into Kathiawar immediately. We are in communications with the Government of Bombay regarding waggon supply and other necessary facilities to enable one more effort being made to move quantities of grass to all the affected areas where the same may be urgently necessary, including Kathiawar. In the meantime, a further large outlay of money is necessary and it has been deemed expedient to bring this to the notice of the public in order that funds may be available to make one more effort.

ESSENTIALS OF REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you publish the following lines in your esteemed paper.

The principle underlying the Reform Bill of introducing responsible government in India is noble, and the insertion of India as an original member in the League of Nations marks an epoch in the political history of India. The intentions of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are liberal, and their motives high, and I wish to suggest a few points, which I hope, will meet sympathetic consideration from the public and Government.

The population of India bears a proportion of 1:5 to that of human world and 3:4 to that of the whole British Empire. In India there are about 2,200 cities and 7,00,000 villages having 30 millions and 210 millions men respectively, thus a very large bulk of people live in hamlets and villages, and it is in their content and amelioration, the prosperity of India consists. Even in England there are discussions about the improvement of villages after war, much more important is this problem in India. The present distressed times are due to epidemics like Influenza, high prices all round, famine, and poverty, and it is no wonder that 210 poor millions, ignorant and silent, feel their state miserable. Shall we not try to lift them up?

Mr. Montagu, in his speech, said, that village should be the unit of Self-Government in India, but the problem of the revival and extension of village punchayat system is not put into a practical solution as vigorously as it ought to be.

India is a poor nation of agriculturists and wa[illegible]avers, an individual's yearly income being Rs. 30. The Indian Agriculturist has no [illegible]e industries to support him. Unless cotta[illegible] 210 poor millions have more facilities these [illegible]ove their conditions, India can never to impr[illegible] prosperous and happy. Power to be really [illegible] will revive her lost industry, and tax import[illegible] of exporting grains will improve prohibition [illegible]dition to some extent. India's the present co[illegible]ll not be so rapidly made by amelioration w[illegible]m unless popular will control the present syst[illegible], Trade and Finance. It trols Land Revenu[illegible] freedom and power over must have complete[illegible]ne that our deputations her Budget, and I h[illegible]men in India will give in England and public to these questions.—their best attentions

Yours, etc.,

"A VILLAGER."

Poona, June 25.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK,
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Rs. 1-4 3 Pots, Rs. 3-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2

Wadner Electric

An Associated Company of Bombay

The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

Roth Bros & Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

For D. C. Motors, Dynamos, &c.

RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
New York, U. S. A.

For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

Sole Agent for whole of India:

BABAN GOKHALAY

ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.

A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.

Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS.

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-6 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 15 per gross. Red Ink Tablets Re. 1-0 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhoni, Bombay.

Sahib's Toilet

—the very thought of which puts him into good humour—has its inspiration in GOODWIN'S TOILET SOAP.

At once cleansing, soothing, and skin-beautifying, the Goodwin lather realises the highest possibilities of soap purity; whilst its exquisite delicacy and refinement of perfume, besides being a joy to the senses, successfully combats the 'languor of the East.'

Goodwin's Toilet Soap

Soap Manufacturers:—

G. W. GOODWIN & SON,

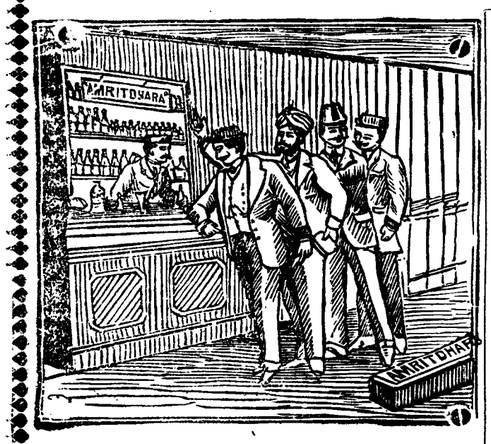
OF MANCHESTER.

Sole Agents:—

THE HARDWARE AND SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY,

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED



23,000 TESTIMONIALS

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara;" having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity
Asthma
Bronchitis
Bleeding
Cholera
Constipation
Diarrhoea
Dyspepsia
Earache
Eczema
Flatulence
Fevers
Gout
Gonorrhœa
Hydrocele
Heartburns
Indigestion
Insomnia
Joint troubles
Jaundice
Kidney diseases
Lumbago
Liver troubles
Malaria
Mumps
Nausea
Neurasthenia
Otorrhœa
Otalgia
Pneumonia
Pulmonary troubles
Quartan
Quinsy
Rheumatism
Ringworm
Sciatica
Scarlet fever
Tuberculosis
Toothache
Urinary diseases
Ulcers
Vomitting
Venereal diseases
Wounds
Worms in the belly
Yaws
Yava-skin
Zymotic diseases

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.

Cuttack.

"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderfu the few cases I have tried

Yours faithfully,
Rai S: C. NAIK Bahadur.

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea; a best household medicine.

Regd.—"**AMRITDHARA**"—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA," in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIT" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial: Sample Annas Eight only.

THE MANAGER,
Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara Lahore.

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND ALREADY IN USE

Ic Mic Cooker.

(THE ORIGINAL AND THE ONLY GENUINE).

An Unique apparatus for cooking, baking, frying, refrigerating and the like purposes. Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallie, M.A., M.D., Simplest mechanism. Any parts separately available Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour; no attention necessary as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly Economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers.

Best testimonials, Certificate and Gold Medals and prizes obtained.

Ordinary Cooker

Small.	Big.	Special.	Above Slp.	B'Family.	Family.
Price.					
Rs. 12-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 24	Rs. 35	Rs. 41	Rs. 45

Brass Cooker

Small.	Big.	Special.	Above Slp.	B'Family	Family
Price					
Rs. 16-8	Rs. 21	Rs. 32	Rs. 45	Rs. 30	Rs 55

STAND EXTRA.

For further particulars, apply to:

Manager, Ic-Mic-Cooker,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

WORK OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The India Home Rule League of America is doing very excellent work in Amreica. The objects of the League are (1) to support the Home Rule movement in India by co-operating with the Home Rule Leagues in India and England, the Indian National Congress, and the All-India Muslim League, (2) to secure Self-determination for India through *constitutional* methods, (3) to strengthen and support all democratic institutions that aim at making the word "safe for democracy," (4) to further all kinds of friendly intercourse—social, cultural, educational, and commercial—between India and America, and (5) to supply authentic information on the vital problems of modern India to the American people by publications. Its president is Lala Lajpatrai, Vice-President Dr. Sutherland, and Executive Secretary Dr. N. S. Hardikar. Branches have been organised at (1) Ann Arbor, (Michigan), (2) Berkley (California), (3) Chicago (Illinois), (4) Cleveland (Ohio), (5) Columbus (Ohio), (6) Indianapolis (Indiana), (7) Kansas City (Missouri), (8) Louisvilee (Kentucky), (9) Milwaukee (Wisconsin) (10) Minneapolis (Minnesota) and (11) Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). The work of the League has been along educational lines, and it is done through the publication of a monthly magazine "Young India" and through literature and circulars relating to India's condition. They are supplied to about 250 news-papers and magazines in the country. The Labour Party in America, like the Labour Party in England, has warmly and enthusiastically espoused the cause of India, and the first statewide Labour Party convention held in the United States at Springfield on April 11th devoted one of its morning sessions exclusively to the consideration of India's case. This shows how the organisers of the League have profoundly influenced American Labour opinion in the case of India. The Labour party has favoured the principle of self-determination for all subjects and small nations, and has specially laid emphasis on the cases of India and Ireland. This is all due to the energetic work of Lala Lalpatrai and the organising secretary Dr. N. S. Hardikar. The latter represented the League at the Labour Conference and his eloquent address was heard with rapt attention and was punctuated with enthusiastic applause from the audience of no less than 1,500 delegates. The delegates then unanimously passed the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION AT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

"Whereas, India, the largest subject nation in the world, has intensely suffered under the rule of an autocratic alien power which claims to have fought in the recent war for liberty and justice;

Whereas, the people of the United States entered the war to crush autocracies and make the world safe for democracy by applying the principle of Self-determination to all countries, large or small, rich and poor;

Whereas, this Labour Party, looks forward to the establishment of a league of workers of all nations pledged and organized to enforce the destruction of autocracy, militarism and economic imperialism throughout the world;

Be it resolved, therefore, that we, the delegates of the Labour Party of the State of Illinois, assembled in a State Convention held on April 11, 1919, at Springfield, Illinois, hereby pledge our support to India's struggle for existence and freedom; and that we embody the principle of Self-determination for India in our party program, and be it further

Resolved, that we call upon the President and Congress of the United States of America to urge the Peace Conference now in session in Paris to apply to India the great doctrine of Self-determination."

The resolution speaks for itself, and needs no comment. Dr. Hardikar's work elsewhere makes it abundantly clear that the cause of India is gaining many friends and supporters. "Everywhere", says the "Young India, "Dr. Hardikar has been given a hearing, has been asked to speak again, and has been pledged the support of one organisation after another in his work." One or two instances of this are given by the same journal and it states that "at an address before the Fabian Club of Chicago the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, President Wilson has enunciated the principles of the rights of small nations as the touchstone of democracy, and

Whereas, we earnestly hope that this principle may prevail not only for peoples outside of the Entente Governments but for subject nations within the empires of these Governments.

Be it resolved, that the Fabian Club of Chicago demand the right of Self-determination for the people of India."

SYMPATHY TOWARDS INDIAN HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

Further the same journal says that the St. Louis Society of Friends for Irish Freedom gave Dr. Hardikar a rousing welcome, and at the close of his address passed a resolution extending "fullest sympathy and support to the people of India for the success of the Home Rule movement." The extent of "Dr. Hardikar's educative movement can be gauged from the following lists given in the "Young India," of organisations and gatherings which he has addressed:—

"At *Chicago* he spoke before the Fabian Club, The Irish Fellowship Club, The Hebrew Institute, The Workers' Institute, The Theosophical Society, The Unitarian Church, and conferred with Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, members of the Socialist Party, the Labour Party of Chicago, and with prominent labour and social leaders at private gatherings. At *Minneapolis and St. Paul* he spoke at the Unitarian Church, Spiritualist Club. Women's Welfare League, Theosophical Society. At *Anderson*, Indiana, before the Socialist Party; at *Peoria*, Illinois, before the Moony Defence League; at *Richmond*, Indiana, before the Rotary Club and the Polity Club; at *Carlinsville*, Illinois, before the students of Blackburn College; at *Milwaukee* before the Theosophical Society (three lectures), and at a public gathering of three thousand."

From the foregoing description of the activities of the India Home Rule League in America, one can very well imagine how strenuously and energetically our men there are working for the salvation of India. It is absolutely clear from the objects of the League that none but *constitutional methods* alone are to be resorted to to secure the power of self-determination for India, and we believe that the League will strictly adhere to them. India is now a member of the League of Nations, and Indian representatives will often have occasions to meet with American representatives there. It is better therefore that they come to Geneva with fresh information about India, circulated by the Home Rule League there, to solve some of the questions relating to the political status of India, which may arise there from time to time. From this point other countries the better for us.—The Maratha."

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

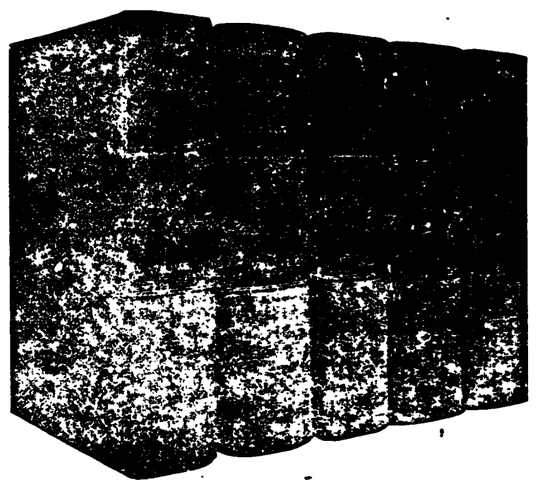
The secret of clean, sound teeth consists of brushing them regularly twice a day, and consulting the dentist twice a year.

You, too, should use this delicious dentifrice. 2249

BERNARR MACFADDEN'S

Encyclopedia of Physical Culture

COMPLETE IN 5 VOLUMES.



3,000 Pages over 1300 Illustrations on Handsome and Colours.

With these books in your home, you can be assured of not only thorough knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology and a complete exposition of how to attain Health and Happiness, but you will also possess a Reference Work upon which you may absolutely depend for plain instructions for relief and cure in event of injury or attack by any form of illness, by Drugless methods

Aside from the intrinsic value of this set of Volumes, the plain, complete and thoroughly dependable instructions for disease which it contains, will not only enablet you to cure you and those dear to you withoht resort to doping, life-shortening drugs, but will save you Hundreds of Rupees in doctor's bills and otherwise.

These Volumes are to be only seen to be appreciated, containing as they do the monumental work of a Life time of the Author.

Price per set of 5 Volumes Rs. **90.** Single Volume Rs. **19.**

Sole Agent—**B. P. MADON,** Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ.

Branch—297, HORNBY ROAD, on Ground Floor, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY. My 1919 "Health and Strength" Catalog cost 8 Ans. V.P. 2 Ans. extra

G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYP EDITIONS

	Rs. a.
GRACE DARLING or The Heroine of the Fern Island ...	0 12
Mary Price 8 vols. Re. 5 Parricide 3 vols.	1 12
Faust 2 vols. Re. 1-8 Wagner 3 vols.	1 12
Seamstress 2 vols. Re. 1 Margaret 4 vols.	3 0
Necromancer 3 vols. 2-4 Agnes 9 vols.	6 0
Mysteries Old London 3 vols. Re. 2-4	
Mary Stuart 2 vols.	1 4
Pope Joan 3 vols. Re. 1-12 Soldier's Wife 2 vols.	1 4
Robert Macoaire 2 vols.	1 0
Young Duchess 4 vols.	3 0
Bronze Statue 4 vols.	2 0
Canonbury House 3 vols.	2 4
Rosa Lambert 4 vols.	3 0
The Massacre of Glencoe 4 vols.	3 0
Mysteries of London 13 vols.	7 0
Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols. ...	2 4
May Middleton 2 vols.	1 8
Rye House Plot 4 vols.	3 0
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols.	2 4
Loves of the Harem 4 vols.	3 8
Young Fisherman Complete	0 10
Master Timothe's Book Case 3 vols.	1 12
MYSTERIES OF PARIS by EUGENE SUE vols.	1 0
"Kenneth", 4 Vols.	2 0

Postage Extra.

Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.
No. 44. Nambuner St Madras

'MARTIN'S' APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their establishment. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- Guaranteed safe. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- Guaranteed safe.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL.

ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING

AS

It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia; and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

To be obtainable from Messrs.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,
216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor. Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do Credit to us and give

SATISFACTION to the USERS.

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co. Ltd., PHILLMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNE'S Chemists, MADON and SONS M. T. MADON Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR Jumma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price Rs. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & Co.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 20.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

68, Beehee Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS for strong bright light for Kerosene Lamps

Wall, Table or Hanging Lamps.

Special quotations to Wholesale Merchants, send an anna stamp for illustrated catalogue.

DAVDA & Co.,

Patent Chimney Manufacturers,

MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY No. 3.

C B. 782.

Typewriter for YOUR Office.

If you are keeping pace with progress you must install in your Office

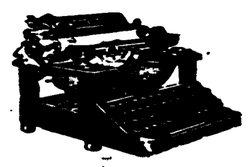
THE

WOODSTOCK,

The Typewriter for the modern office.

It is not expensive, the price being Rs. 370 for Foolscap size. It is not complicated, being the simplest of Typewriters.

Over 1,000 in daily use in India alone.



Ask now for a demonstration given free at your office.

Sole Agents:

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,

Import and Export Merchants,
251, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

C.B. 937

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use at one-third the "Gillet" price. Uses the "Gillet" blades. British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5/- (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
225, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

COSSI SILK for one Complete Suit

Rs. 7/8 & 12/8, Superior 19/- & 20/-
SAMPLE AS. 4
which will be deducted while executing the order.
KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE
Rs. 9/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.
Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.
32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS RS. 5.
PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., BENARES CITY

DO YOU KNOW ?

From where to get at economical prices, the good garments, Uniforms and Old Waterproof Coats, for Chauffeurs, Coachmen, Grooms, Hamals, Malees and Domestic servants ?

YES. Go to

K. C. MARROTT,

189-91, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ECONOMY—QUALITY—PROMPT ATTENTION

The latest and finest selection and assortment of
Fancy Goods, Birthday & Wedding Presents, Household Decoration Articles, Crockery, Toilet Sets, Smokers' Requisites etc., etc., etc.
V. P. P. Orders promptly attended.
Don't fail to visit Bombay's Leading House

THE INDO FOREIGN AGENCY,
Waterloo Mansions,
Mayo Road, BOMBAY.

EVERYBODY NEEDS IT

MAKARADHWAJA

THE SPARKLING-GEM OF AYURVEDIC PHARMACOPŒIA
Always effective and safe even when repeated without Medical advice.
Invaluable in A to Z of Diseases. It acts where all other fail.
Refuse substitutes and insist on having "Kalpataru" quality which means
GENUINE, GOOD and TRUE
Price per Tola Rs. 24....7 Doses Re. 1
Same Saddgunababjarita Do. ..... ,, 32....7 ,, Rs. 1-8
,, Siddha .....Do. ..... ,, 50....7 ,, ,, 2
The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works & Stores,
373/5, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams :—"KALPATARU."

Why Commit Suicide?
THERE IS
Good News from America!

Many thousands of persons, owing to their ignorance of
NATURAL LAWS,
suffer from various Diseases, and die premature deaths.

Many a person wastes his health in acquiring wealth, and then would give all his Wealth to regain his health, when too late.

THIS IS NOTHING SHORT OF SUICIDE!

BUT THERE IS HOPE !!

Medical Humanitarians in America have opened special Sanatoriums to cure such sufferers by Drugless Treatment and without operations, and have published libraries of books and pamphlets on the subjects of—

Natural Laws or Laws of Health and Nature Cure of Diseases.

I have a large Stock of such books and articles as would help all to help themselves and enjoy life to a happy long age of eighty or even one hundred !

Send for my Illustrated New (1919) "Health" Catalog, cost 8 ans. V. P. extra 2 ans.

B. P. MADON,
HEALTH HOME, SANTA CRUZ.
Branch : 297, Hornby Road, Fort, Ground floor
where Dr. S. B. MADON treats Diseases by Drugless Methods.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Second Sunday after Trinity, 29th June 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Comsunion and Sermon, Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujarati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.
Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. Masses; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Masses; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m., Holy Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Saturdays 5-15 and 6-30 p.m. and Sundays 6-30 p.m.; Wednesdays 6-30 p.m. Location: Apollo Bunder.

ST. PETER'S ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Sunday: Mass 9 a.m. Location: Medows Street.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS
BY G. M. REYNOLDS

		Rs. a
(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London, 17 vols.	12
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	9
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3 6
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	2
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	0 4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one volume, complete	0 10
(14)	Kenseth in 4 vols.	0 0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 8 vols.	1 12

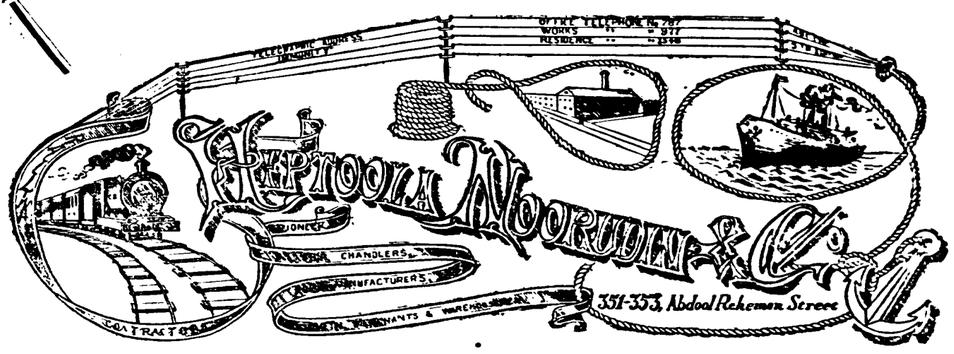
CORONATION BOOK DEPOT,
MADRAS.

We can supply you at the shortest notice with everything in the Shipchandlery & Hardware Line :—

Manilla, Coir or Cotton Ropes, Gun Powder and Explosives | Beltings, Copper, brass & Lead pipes & sheets Packings Paulins | Rubber, Cement, Hose etc., etc., etc.

Prices right—Stocks unequalled—Delivery Prompt—
Our personal attention & Efficient service at your command.

Proprietors:—Chinchpoogly Steam Rope Works and Parel Brass and Iron Foundry.



EVERY THING AT YOUR PRICE. SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES NOW.

C.B. 966.

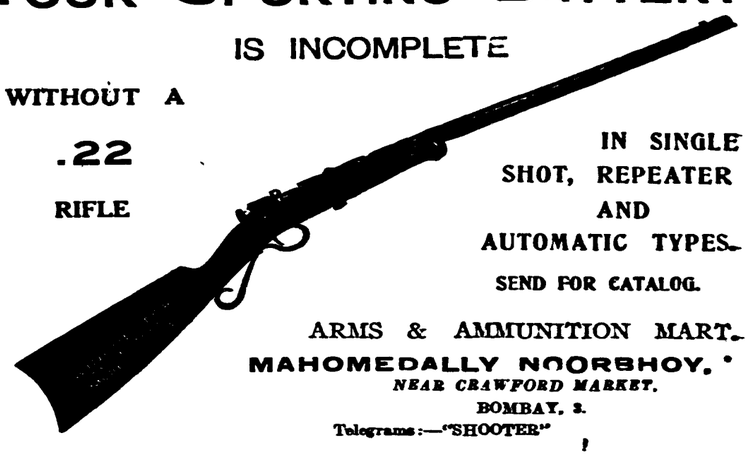
MOTORISTS!
Before you order out your requirements
Consult
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams: "Autoworks." NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone : No. 2475.

A kind visit will convince you what we can do for you.
THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS
40-42 PICKET ROAD,
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
or whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
30 Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX.
TELEPHONE No. 2566.

ZARZINA
OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT
ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS ZARZINA CALCUTTA

YOUR SPORTING BATTERY
IS INCOMPLETE
WITHOUT A .22 RIFLE



IN SINGLE SHOT, REPEATER AND AUTOMATIC TYPES.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
ARMS & AMMUNITION MART.
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
BOMBAY. 2.
Telegrams :—"SHOOTER"

"SCANDINAVIA"
M. C. M.
COTTON BELTING
The "PIONEER" of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.
Stronger and cheaper than Leather.
Largely used by Cotton Mills and Industries all over India.
Special reduced rates offered to Mills and Mill Store Suppliers.
BOMBAY TRADING CO
PYDOWNJE BOMBAY

"SHRI HARI"
GOLDOL
Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 10 for 6 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—RS. 10 PER DAY.
RADICAL CURE BY SECRET CHEMISTRY
Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 9 a.m., and p.m: Advice Fee Re. 1 (Two) only consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath
K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
c. 8, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

Grand Clearance SALE !!!
Best Indian-made Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes for a Short period only. Discount Ans. 2 per Rupee on each bargain.
Rustomkhan & Co.,
PRAG MAHAL DHOBI TALAO,
BOMBAY.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sal & Hire

AT MODERATE RATES.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St,

Tele { graph—CAMPKITS phone—2148.

FISH OIL PURE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

TAYEBALLY ALLIBHOY & CO.,

Sivri, Coliwada.

BOMBAY Post No. 18.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

P. O. BOX 388, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND

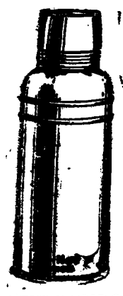
DRY-CLEANING

is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

46, Prince Bldg, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

ICY-HOT



BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICE COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

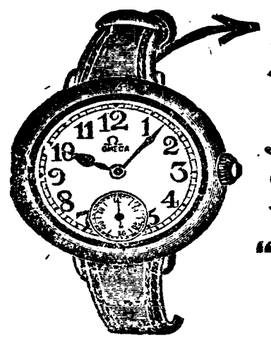
FANS-FURNITURE

HIRE BUY SELL

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING COMPANY. OFFICE.

APOLLO 14 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT-BOMBAY.

OMEGA



JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver „	„	„ 36-8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	Rs. 96
0935 Silver „	„ 35	„ 14 ct.	„ 118
Square Shape „	„ 50-8	„ 18 ct.	„ 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra.

Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, MADRAS.

Bombay Office :—289, Hornby Road, ort, opp. Whiteaways.

OURS ARE THE

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

WITH A DISTINCTION.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

HORNBY ROAD, opp. Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY

Awarded several Gold Medals for superb craftsmanship.

Best testimonials of appreciation from Maharajas and other most enlightened personages.

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Eyes Tested Free.

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURERS

Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which, apply to,

BRANCH MANAGER,

The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.,
12/14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

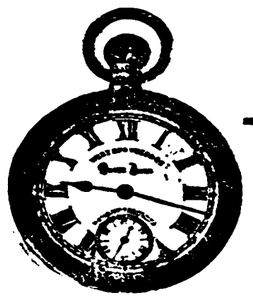
Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.

Water Meter Bombay Municipality tested.

211-15 Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

Telephone No. 2458

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22.



ROLLED GOLD Rs. 36.

THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER	Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD	„ 36

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

"Quality" & "Price"—Unbeaten

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the est.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame."

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & Co., Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion that the

Diamond Point Fountain Pen

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.
In the last few months more than Ten Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.
It is of American manufacture.
Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.
Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a specialty.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY 3.

—LARGEST STOCK—

HELD FOR

Centrifugal, Rotary, Power, and Hand

PUMPS

Sole Representatives for

BURNOIL ENGINE

(Marine and Stationary)

THINK—NO MAGNETO

No carburetor,—No Pre-Heating,—Works on any oil,—Simplest and the Best.

VACUUM FREEZER

No turning
No shaking
No work,

Takes ordinary salt and ice.

Saves its price in the cost of ice. One filling of ice freezes two fillings of cream. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes and keeps hard for eight hours without refilling. Cold does not escape as with cheap Freezers. Price of Improved model 24-8

CLUBWALLA & CO. 50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Beautiful! Artistic!! Magnificent !!!

CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR.

With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted As. 6 per copy including postage.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

BO[redacted] MADRAS.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Book-sellers and Publishers,

KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS

By MOHAN LAL TANNAN, B. COM. (Birmingham), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S., Lecturer in Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay AND KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B. A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Crown Octavo. Nicely bound. Gold-lettered, nearly 350 Pages with Index. Price Rs. 4.

GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. PRICE RS. 3

By KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(1) HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH BANKING NOTES. By S. R. DAVAR.

Officially recognised by the Government of Mysore for use in Colleges and Schools of Commerce and recommended as a text in the Students of the Premier College of Commerce in India.

A BOOK SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS AS WELL AS ACCOUNTANTS, LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BUSINESSMEN. PRICE RS. 6-8-0.

(2) ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW By S. R. DAVAR.

Recognised and Recommended as a text-book by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board, as well as by the Premier College of Commerce for the University, Commercial and Accountancy Examinations *specially written for the use of "Commerce" and "Accountancy"* students as well as that of Businessmen and Accountants, RS. 6-8-0.

(3) BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. An excellent book for the use of students of commerce and businessmen, particularly those in charge of the management of large enterprises such as public Companies, Mill Agencies, etc. By S. R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law. (In Press. Expected to be out shortly.) Price Rs. 6 net.

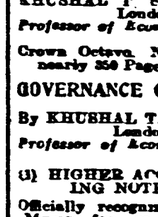
TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH-MARATHI DICTIONARY:—Pronouncing Etymological, Literary, Scientific and Technical by N. B. RANADE, B.A., 2 Vols. half Morocco bound. RS. 25.

SHAH AND HAJI'S (Profs.) GUIDE TO ECONOMICS—In form of question and answer, very useful to students of Economics. RS. 4.

SHAH'S (Prof.) GUIDE TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—very useful to Intermediate Arts students. RS. 1-4-0

C. BHOGILAL & CO.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.



Importers of:—White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Address: "FASHION" Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co.,

287, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods,

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c. &c.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important [illegible] discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not required.

KAPADIA BROTHERS

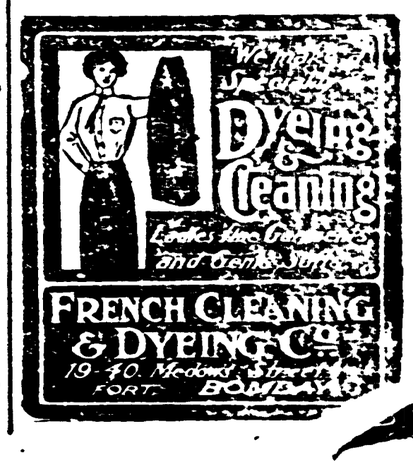
CONTRACTORS WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.

267, Abdulrahman Street

BOMBAY.

Phone No. 1008.



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE THREE BEST AUTO LINES.

in Western India are owned and controlled by

H. M. MEHTA & Co.

TYRES.

GOODYEAR—undoubtedly the best tyre in the market. Every Rupee spent in its purchase means hundreds of miles bought. Longest service, absolute satisfaction, minimum wear are the prominent features of Goodyear. Indispensable for the Motor-cyclist, motorist and the lorry-wala.

CARS.

BUICK,———the Quality-Car.—The joy and comfort of businessmen and pleasure-seekers. The Car for all times and all conditions.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, ———A perfect Swank. The most charming car. The delight of the ladies. Great improvements in engine. Hence Beauty plus Perfection.

STANDARD,———the well-known English Car, widely known throughout the world. An excellent, serviceable knock-about.

TRUCKS.

G.M.C.,———

Pronounced as the best truck by the Military Authorities during this War. A production of endurance, durability and highest workmanship.

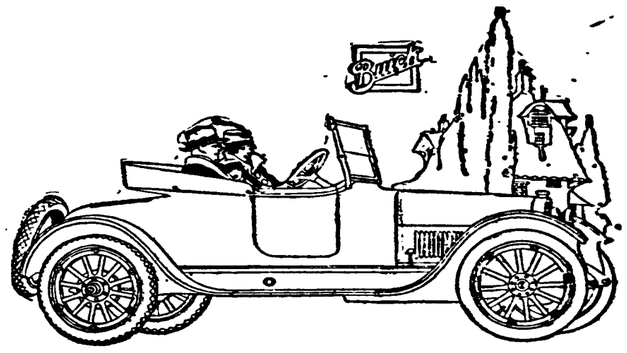
TYRE.

GOODYEAR.

Agents for—

T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd.

Rusi Mansion, Hughes Road,
BOMBAY.



THE

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Basle, SWITZERLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Basic,

Acid,

Direct,

Sulphur,

Mordant,

and Vat Colours

Specialities for Silk, Artificial Silk, Wood, Straw, Leather, Paper, Ink, etc., etc.

INDIGO

Let us know what your requirements are.

Samples and Quotations on Application.

Sole Representatives

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Chartered Bank Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

D. B. 973

NO MORE HIGH PRICES AND SCARCITY OF

COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS.

(Made as palatable as Cream)

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE BEST PRODUCTS OF OUR

LABORATORY

IN

Squire's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

With Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda. Guaranteed to contain the very fine non-freezing Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Most reliable remedy for Phthisis, or Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Anemia and General Debility.

BOTTLE Rs. 2.

Sweet Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Eggs.

With Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda as a Reconstructor and Flesh-Builder in cases of Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases and Debility, it is invaluable.

BOTTLE Rs. 2.

Powell's Cream Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

Finest Cod Liver Oil combined in medicinal proportion with purest Beech Wood Creosote. For Consumption and all Wasting Diseases.

BOTTLE Rs. 2-8.

N. POWELL & Co.

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.